The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Columns in Active Motion.

Departure of the Last Division from Savannah on the 20th.

Arrival of Gen. Grover with Reinforcements.

GEN. GEARY RELIEVED BY GEN. GROVER

Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements.

A Large Body said to be Moving on Augusta.

The Public Works and Supplies to be Destroyed.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th, arrived here at 2 P. M. yesterday.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, midnight, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with the steamship *Fulton*, bound south. On the passage, encountered severe northerly gales.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Present Location of the Troops—Position of the Enemy—The Points Aimed at—Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

In the way of military movements, nothing of startling importance has been developed since the date of my last dispatches. In writing that, I do not mean to assert that nothing in the shape of a movement has transpired since then. It must be understood that Gen. SHERMAN's forces are by no means lying on their oars; and because the North has not been electrified within the past few days with the intelligence of the capture of Charleston, or some other equally important point, the inference is not to be drawn that the army has come to a halt. I conjure the people to spare their patience. This they can afford to do without a show of reluctance, considering the inestimable victories already achieved by the indomitable troops that are now panting for further and more glorious successes. Let SHERMAN alone, and don't talk too much. No matter what may be said, it will not influence him in forming his plans, neither will it accelerate or retard his movements on the field. If he can't manage this army, who can? Of course the public are naturally solicitous to be informed of the exact location of each corps, but in that particular I cannot indulge them. I have no hesitation, however, in stating that the advance, which comprises something more than pickets, is stationed at Salkehatchie, a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, about midway between those two cities, and a few miles north of Pocotaligo. The rebels when retreating from Pocotaligo, ten days ago, made a temporary stand at Salkehatchie, which place they immediately abandoned when a portion of the Union troops moved toward them. No fighting whatever occurred. The rebels seemingly are tired of contesting ground and positions, and prefer the more discreet course of buckling on their armor and running away. It is satisfactorily ascertained that some of the enemy's forces are at Ashepoo, on the railroad thirty miles south of Charleston. How large this force may be it is not definitely stated, although it is surmised that the numbers are small. It is not probable that the enemy will tarry long at Ashepoo. That place cannot be defended any better than other places on the railroad which the enemy has allowed to slip quietly into our hands. Let a half dozen of our men walk toward the dividing line, and away the rebels will scamper.

Judging from the rebel papers we are led to suppose that Branchville is to be held, even if the enemy should be compelled to take a hand in a fight. Thither reinforcements have been sent, also numerous guns transferred from the outposts of Charleston. Whether or not the rebels will be gratified in their desire for a little brush the future will determine. It is to be hoped they will not be parsimonious in collecting heavy guns at Branchville, also in accompanying the same with a good supply of ammunition. It will not be objected if they garrison the town with one of their overwhelming forces, thickly interspersed with General and line officers, and that each and every man be armed with the best muskets the shabby Confederacy affords. The more they contribute to our desire in the particulars enumerated the better for us and the worse for them. What a fine thing it would be to surround Branchville, its garrison, and its property, when the rebels fancied themselves capable of defending the place against the mighty host that could be marshaled to attack them!

At this writing Gen. SHERMAN has not proclaimed to the army, either by printed circulars or in any other manner, the details of the programme he has decided to follow whilst carrying on the movements already inaugurated. We have a belief that Charleston will eventually fall; the same with Branchville and other towns further north. Undoubtedly all these events will be realized in the course of time. But remember they cannot be brought about in a day or a week.

What we know of the present condition of Charleston is communicated to us by refugees and deserters—an unlimited number of each class coming within our lines each day. It is not my intention to tire the reader by introducing here the statements of these people. That has been done sufficiently often to satisfy the most fastidious. I will only remark that accounts so received strengthen the belief that Charleston will be evacuated.

Our troops on Morris Island have observed of late a succession of suspicious movements on the part of the rebels, which probably have for their object the removal of many of the heavy guns from Sullivan's and James' Islands. The firing between the opposing forces round Charleston has almost wholly ceased. One or two monitors and several gunboats have been added to Admiral DAHLGREN's fleet within the past week. This would indicate that the navy is about to make an effort in some quarter.

In speaking of Gen. SHERMAN's force the fact must not be overlooked that the troops constituting the Department of the South, under the command of Gen. FOSTER are performing a very important part in the series of operations now progressing. In the advances from this point and the attacks that have followed, they have coöperated with the zeal and firmness that has characterized them since the time they were first called upon to contend with the enemy. With such troops in the department, no fears need be apprehended that the rebels will ever succeed in re-obtaining a single inch of ground that has been wrested from them with a view of holding.

The intelligence of the capture of Fort Fisher was received throughout the department with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Salutes were fired and other honors shown, in consequence of the truly glorious event.

Traders in this place have been reaping a rich harvest since the occupation of the immediate vicinity by a portion of SHERMAN's troops. The same may be said of the traders at Savannah and Hilton Head. It has not unfrequently happened that a store well filled with an assorted line of goods in the morning has been completely cleaned out at night, through the course of legitimate trade. The profits, as may be readily conceived, are large in most instances, but the soldiers do not stop to question the price, so long as they can obtain the articles of their search. Regulations and restrictions governing the matter of trade have been laid down by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER. In accordance with an order issued on the 17th, a tax of one per cent. will in future be levied on all goods brought into this department, except the District of North Carolina, for the purpose of trade, the fund accruing from the same to be used for providing steam and fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings, &c. Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. STRONG, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, is detailed to attend to the collection and disbursement of the fund. Several parties, either ignorant of the law or hoping to evade it, have made liquors to form a portion of a cargo of goods, and by so doing have subjected themselves to the penalties of fine and imprisonment. One would suppose that a trader having the privilege of doing business in the department, would be contented to throw aside all contraband articles, especially when he can make a handsome profit in the regular way.

I forward with this letter a very important special order issued by Gen. SHERMAN, which provides for the well-being of the negroes and their location upon the plantations in the various districts of the department. By the same order, it will be seen that Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON has been appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, he having been relieved of the military command of the Beaufort District by Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER. To every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the colored people, the wisdom and sound policy embraced in the orders referred to will be apparent. We have among us a large—a very large—population of this unfortunate people, and each day it is increased by new arrivals from without the lines. The question of what will become of them is now satisfactorily answered, and those interested in the matter of their condition and future prospects will hail with delight the order which so happily covers the case in hand. Of the ability of Gen. SAXTON to discharge the duties of his new office in a manner acceptable to all parties interested, none who know him can doubt for a moment. His sympathies are heartily enlisted in the undertaking. From the very moment he entered the department he has striven with commendable zeal to raise the colored people from a servile condition to one of freedom and self-respect, and how well he has succeeded the numerous and orderly schools on the islands, the inviting appearance of the buildings owned and occupied by negroes on the plantations, the skill and genius exhibited by many in the conduct of their farms, the energy put forth to do and care for themselves without the aid of the whites, and a hundred other evidences of a similar nature amply testify. It is a good cause in which he is engaged, and one in which he should be fully supported.

The tidings of the loss of the steamer *Melville* created a deep and melancholy impression throughout the department. Nearly all of the passengers drowned were residents of this place, and the feeling of sorrow among the relatives and friends was poignant and profound. The circumstances attending the disaster are sufficiently sad in themselves, but it is truly lamentable that a more vigorous effort was not put forth by those in command of the vessel to save the lives of the people on board.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, the efficient Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the South, has been temporarily relieved from duty and ordered to report to Washington. He probably will not return, as his services are in demand in another quarter. Lieut.-Col. HALL has faithfully and ably discharged the responsible duties which his office imposed upon him, for a long time, and in going North, he takes with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His successor is Col. S. T. WOODFORD, formerly of Gen. FOSTER's Staff, and an officer of rare and superior qualities.

Within the past few days we have been visited with frequent showers of rain, which have in a degree retarded the movement of the army; but to-day the sky is clear and bright, and we hope it will continue so for a few days, at least. WHIT.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Geary Relieved from Command in Savannah by Gen. Grover—The Last of Gen. Sherman's Army Gone from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY has been relieved, with his command, from the duties connected with this post, by Maj.-Gen. GROVER, who arrived yesterday from the North with about —— thousand men. Gen. GEARY, with his division, will rejoin the Twentieth Corps, which is already on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moves to-day. The last of SHERMAN's army will leave Savannah to-morrow. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from.

HUGUENOT.

Rebel Accounts.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 2.

An official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE, received at the War Department last evening, dated the 24th inst., states that there were no movements of the Federals on either bank of the Savannah River. A dispatch to the *Whig* dated the 25th, says that a large body of troops from Savannah are reported to be moving on Augusta. Other rumors say that SHERMAN is moving on Augusta by way of Blakeville, S. C. Gen. D. H. HILL commands the district of Georgia, with his centre at Augusta.

Gen. FRY commands the post of Augusta.

Gen. HILL has ordered, should the exigency require it, the removal of all the cotton, machinery and powder works at Augusta.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The enemy have made no advance movement. Scouts report that the railroad between Salkehatchee Bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burned and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo.

Affairs in Savannah.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 23.

We are informed that the pens of ballast placed in the north channel, or a portion of them, have been removed, so as to render the main ship channel navigable for vessels of light draught. There are many other obstructions yet to be removed, but under the management of Capt. BENNETT, of the Board of Underwriters, and his indefatigable corps, we hope, at an early day, to be able to report the removal of these impediments to our river navigation.

Those in the south channel and at the mouth of King's Cut will be attended to as soon as the work in the north channel is completed.

THE SUPPLIES FOR SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 25.

The distribution of supplies to the people of Savannah has been carried on by Mayor ARNOLD, the Council, the committee, and Capt. VEALE and Lieut. CHARLOT, acting for the military authorities, with the strictest fairness, and they all deserve much credit for the care and labor they have bestowed on the matter.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GEARY.

At a special meeting of the Savannah City Council, held at the Council Chamber on Monday, 23d inst., His Honor, R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor, in the chair, the following were unanimously passed:

Whereas, By the evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate troops on the night of the 20th December, 1864, the city was left in a defenceless position, and from the military the right of government devolved on the city authorities; and, whereas the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, in council assembled, previously resolved that when that contingency should occur, they would immediately proceed to Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN's headquarters and ask from him protection for the lives and private property of the citizens; and,

Whereas, It was our good fortune, on the morning of the 21st of December, 1864, to meet Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, who was leading the division of the United States Army which was the first to enter Savannah, and said request was made of him; and, whereas, he promptly granted it, and took all necessary means to afford protection, by sending a brigade into the city in advance of his troops, under the command of Col. BARNUM, who displayed his own efficiency, and the admirable discipline of his troops, by preserving an order and quiet perhaps unparalleled in the annals of warfare, where a victorious army entered a captured city; and whereas, the conduct of Brig.-Gen. (now Brevet Major-General) GEARY, while Commandant of the city from that time until he was retired from his post in the field, carried out to the fullest extent the expectations raised from our first interview with him.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, for themselves and in behalf of their fellow-citizens, be and the same are hereby tendered to Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY, for the uniform courtesy extended by him to all who came into official contact with him, and for his great judgment in the conduct of all his business transactions, and that we will ever hold him in remembrance as the embodiment of the high-toned gentleman and the chivalric soldier.

Resolved, That to his Staff, individually and collectively, we hereby return our thanks, and those of our citizens, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which they performed their onerous duties.

Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Freed Negroes.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15.—I. The islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea and the country bordering the St. John River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

II. At Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, the blacks may remain in their chosen or accustomed vocations; but on the islands and in the settlements hereafter to be established, no white person whatever, unless military officers and soldiers detailed for duty, will be permitted to reside; and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the freed people themselves, subject only to the United States military authority and the acts of Congress. By the laws of war, and orders of the President of the United States, the negro is free, and must be dealt with as such. He cannot be subjected to conscription or forced military service, save by the written orders of the highest military authority of the department, under such regulations as the President or Congress may prescribe. Domestic servants, carpenters, blacksmiths and other mechanics will be free to select their own work and residence; but the young and able-bodied negroes must be encouraged to enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States, to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States. Negroes so enlisted will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under the orders of the United States military authorities, and will be paid, fed and clothed according to law. The bounties paid on enlistment may, with the consent of the recruit, go to assist his family and settlement in procuring agricultural implements, seed, tools, boats, clothing and other articles necessary for their livelihood.

III. Whenever three respectable negroes, heads of families, shall desire to settle on land, and shall have selected for that purpose an island or a locality clearly defined, within the limits above designated, the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations will himself, or by such subordinate officer as he may appoint, give them a license to settle such island or district, and afford them such assistance as he can to enable them to establish a peaceable agricultural settlement. The three parties named will subdivide the land, under the supervision of the Inspector, among themselves, and such others as may choose to settle near them, so that each family shall have a plot of not more than forty acres of tillable ground, and when it borders on some water channel, with not more than eight hundred feet front, in the possession of which land the military authorities will afford them protection until such time as they can protect themselves, or until Congress shall regulate their title. The Quartermaster may, on the requisition of the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, place at the disposal of the Inspector one or more of the captured steamers, to ply between the settlements and one or more of the commercial points heretofore named in orders, to afford the settlers the opportunity to supply their necessary wants, and to sell the products of their land and labor.

IV. Whenever a negro has enlisted in the military service of the United States he may locate his family in any one of the settlements at pleasure, and acquire a homestead and all other rights and privileges of a settler as though present in person. In like manner negroes may settle their families and engage on board the gunboats, or in fishing, or in the navigation of the inland waters, without losing any claim to land or other advantages derived from this system. But no one, unless an actual settler as above defined, or unless absent on Government service, will be entitled to claim any right to land or property in any settlement, by virtue of those orders.

V. In order to carry out this system of settlement a general officer will be detailed as Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, whose duty it shall be to visit the settlements, to regulate their police and general management, and who will furnish personally to each head of a family, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a possessory title in writing, giving as near as possible the description of boundaries, and who shall adjust all claims or conflicts that may arise under the same, subject to the like approval, treating such titles altogether as possessory. The same general officer will also be charged with the enlistment and organization of the negro recruits, and protecting their interests while so absent from their settlements, and will be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department for such purpose.

VI. Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON is hereby appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, and will at once enter on the performance of his duties. No change is intended or desired in the settlement now on Beaufort Island, nor will any rights to property heretofore acquired be affected thereby.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjt.-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, having been assigned by the Major-General Commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, in Special Field Orders, No. 15, current series, dated "In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865," to the duties of providing for the well-being of the negroes, and their location upon the plantations, as "Inspector of Settlements and Plantations," is hereby announced as such, and will be respected accordingly.

District Commanders are hereby directed to afford the necessary military protection, in accordance with the above-named Special Field Orders, copies of which are furnished.

The limits of the districts, within which this protection is to be afforded, are defined as follows:

The Commandant of the Northern District, to settlements on the islands and coast, as far South as the North Edisto River.

The Commandant of the District of Beaufort, from the North Edisto River to Broad River.

The Commandant of the District of Hilton Head, to the islands lying between Broad and the Savannah Rivers.

The Commandant of the District of Savannah, to the islands between the Savannah River and St. Mary's Sound.

The Commandant of the District of Florida, to the settlements from St. Mary's Sound, southward to Jupiter Inlet, including those upon the St. John's River.

The points at which the negro settlers will have the opportunity of supplying their necessary wants and selling the products of their lands and labor, as prescribed in the above-mentioned Special Field Order, will be Hilton Head, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., and such other points as may hereafter be designated.

Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER will relieve Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, of the Military Command of the District of Beaufort, which is hereby enlarged to include the intrenched camp near Pocotaligo, S. C.

By command of Major-General J. G. FOSTER,
W. T. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—We are informed by one of the Hellgate pilots that the river is entirely frozen over from Tarang's Point to Riker's Island.

MORE PEACE WHISPERINGS.

A Statement about which "there is No Doubt."

A Reconstruction Party in Alabama.

THE PEACE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The result of Mr. BLAIR's volunteer visits to Richmond is this: That JEFFERSON DAVIS is willing to waive formalities, and send to Washington, or receive from there, Commissioners to treat of peace upon the basis of separation. The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without DAVIS' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

Late Southern papers say that a writer in the Mobile *Tribune* charges that there is a reconstruction party, or at least a submission party, in the Alabama Legislature, operating covertly to that end.

THE PEACE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

The Thomasville, Ga., *Times* says that the people of that section are as loyal to the Confederate Government as any in the State, but that they are very much divided on the war question, many claiming that *negotiation for peace is the only alternative for saving themselves, and that a State Convention is necessary to attain that end.*

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 26.

FRANCIS B. BLAIR, Esq., we understand, left Richmond, yesterday, for Washington City. Mr. SINGLETON also left by the same boat. Whether this mysterious passing to and fro will result in good or evil time will disclose.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

MR. BLAIR'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

Mr. BLAIR has stated to an intimate friend, that by his first trip to Richmond he succeeded in obtaining from the rebel authorities many valuable papers, taken from his house by EARLY's men last September. Among the documents recovered was his will.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAID.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here, to-night, from City Point, which place he left yesterday, says that all the rebel vessels have returned up the James River. It is not probable they will soon again repeat their expedition, as there is now gun-boat and iron-clad force enough to take care of all such adventurers.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

Owing to the ice-blockade of the Potomac, the Government is sending wagons out into the country in all directians to procure hay. A large number of hay-boats bound up are frozen in below Alexandria, with no immediate prospect of being released.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE CASE OF A NAVAL CONTRACTOR.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of this body of June last, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of C. W. SCHOFIELD, naval contractor, filling several hundred foolscap pages. The communication was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Petitions for an increase of pay to army officers were presented by Messrs. WADE and ANTHONY, and appropriately referred.

INCREASE OF PAY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced an act supplementary to the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress. It provides for an increase of pay to the members of both Houses from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT MADISON.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. COLLAMER explained that the papers would make four volumes, and the cost of five hundred copies would be $8,000. The resolution was adopted.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition of the citizens of Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The resolution of Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each State in the different calls for troops, was taken up and passed.

A NEW SENATE COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) for the addition to the committees of the Senate of a Committee of Five on the Corruptions of the Government in all its Departments, was called up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union)—It was not the province of the Senate to investigate the conduct of Government officers. That belonged to the House of Representatives. It was the duty of the House to impeach officers, and of the Senate to try them when impeached.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said that he did not see that any good had resulted from investigating the corruptions of the Government. Last year a committee was appointed to investigate the corruptions of the Navy Department. It did its work, and soon after the Navy Department ordered the arrest and seizure of the principal witness. His store and property in Boston was seized, and he was imprisoned and ordered not to be released on bail in a sum less than $500,000. The Navy Department went further. It sent a commission roving about the country to find out something against the Chairman of the committee that investigated the outrageous frauds. The man who is supposed to be the actual Secretary of the Navy gave instructions to this commission, which I will read. It is as follows:

"Sometime in the Spring of 1862 a lot of ship timber was offered to the Government at $14 per ton at Portsmouth. It was refused. After this it was put into the yard at $28 per ton. Did JOHN P. HALE have anything to do with it?"

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.)—Do you know who wrote these instructions?

Mr. HALE—I don't know the handwriting exactly, but you know I am a Yankee and have a right to guess.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Whom do you guess it was?

Mr. HALE—I guess it was the man who is the actual Secretary of the Navy.

Several Senators—What is his name?

Mr. HALE—I prefer to be a little "fox-y" on that subject.

Mr. HALE continued his remarks, stating that it was well known there had been the most gigantic frauds in the Navy Department—that these frauds had been discovered and the perpetrators found out—but there it ended. Nothing had been done to the guilty parties. Those investigations had no effect whatever, and it was useless to continue them any further.

Mr. HALE was here compelled to suspend his remarks by the expiration of the morning hour.

The chair then decided that the order of the day, which was the resolution advising retaliation upon the rebels for the cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners, must be considered.

The retaliatory resolution was accordingly taken up.

The question pending was the motion to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) took the floor in advocacy of retaliation.

Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) was warmly in favor of retaliation. He would take ROGER A. PRYOR, whom we had in our hands and commence the work of starving him, if the rebels still refused to treat our men more justly and humanely.

This remark was followed by an attempt on the part of some soldiers in the gallery to applaud, which the Sergeant-at-Arms suppressed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that the resolution had been altered so much in the course of the debate, that nothing remained of it but the name. It was no longer for retaliation in kind, as at first introduced, but now it proposed to be a conformity with the laws of nations. He would, at the proper time, propose an amendment to make it conform to the usages of civilized society. He solemnly protested against retaliation in kind.

Mr. HALE was for retaliation for cruelties inflicted on soldiers, white or black.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. JOHNSON and DAVIS.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

To-day was specially set apart for speech-making on the proposed anti-slavery constitutional amendment. About thirty members only were present at the opening of the House.

Mr. ASHLEY said it was his intention to press a vote on Tuesday.

Mr. HIGBY advocated the amendment, and noticing objection, said the State which subscribed to the Constitution necessarily subscribed to the manner in which amendments are to be made, and that slavery is not reserved to the State. The Constitution was established to promote the blessings of liberty, and insure domestic tranquillity; but these ends cannot be accomplished until we abolish slavery, which is the element of discord and evil, not only in, but outside of the States where it exists, and will so continue as long as it remains; therefore, it should be abolished, and there was no time more expedient and proper than now to take measures for that purpose.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, said this was not a question as to whether slavery is right or wrong; it was not a question whether it ought to be continued or abolished; but the question was higher, namely: whether this Congress, three-fourths of the States ratifying its action, may invade the rights of the States, and destroy the balance of power so wisely adjusted by the framers of the Constitution; he was not willing thus to invade the sovereignty of the States by engrafting a new power in the Constitution. He said the Republican party can exist only by changing the fundamental law, as it was incompetent to govern the country under the Constitution as it now exists.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to state a fact to the House. That in the Illinois Senate only five out of the eleven Democratic members of that body recently voted against a resolution instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the Constitutional amendment; that the leading speech in the Illinois Senate was made by Senator MCCONNELL, one of the oldest and ablest Democrats in the State, and known as "The Democratic War-Horse of Illinois." Other Democratic Senators spoke and voted for the resolutions of instructions, among them Senator LINDSAY of Peoria, and SCOFIELD of Hancock County, and a brother of the distinguished member from Pennsylvania in this House, of the same name.

Mr. COLE, of California, briefly argued, that what is dangerous to a portion of the people is dangerous to all of them; that our country has done more by precept and example to remove oppressions on mankind than all other nations combined. He expressed his firm belief that justice will triumph, freedom prevail, and the Representatives of the people in this Capitol will continue to exert its beneficial sway for all time.

Mr. STARR, of New-Jersey, briefly advocated the amendment, but not discussing the constitutional question.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, argued on the constitutional question, in connection with his advocacy of the amendment. He said no assembly of human law-makers could create the right of property in man which we, either as men or citizens, are bound to respect. Those who had produced the present rebellion had foresworn the Constitution, forfeited every right under it, and had justly incurred the charge of treason.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, discussed the constitutional question, maintaining that there is a clearly defined power to pass the amendment.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, advocated the amendment, and said, the people, by the late election, had decided against slavery. Let it be destroyed, so that the only contest hereafter shall be who did the most to bring about the consummation.

The House adjourned.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LEE APPOINTED GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Johnston to Command the Army of Northern Virginia.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE OLUSTEE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE REBEL LOSS IN THE IRON-CLAD RAID.

The Richmond *Whig*, of yesterday, reports the loss, in the naval engagement of last Tuesday, at five killed and fourteen wounded. It says that the *Drewry* was blown up by one of the Yankee shells, and that a torpedo-boat was also lost.

THE UNION RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Whig* also has the following:

A large Federal raiding party, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan River, N. C., in the direction of Weldon.

LEE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, AND JOHNSTON TO COMMAND LEE'S ARMY.

It was reported, yesterday, that the President had appointed Gen. LEE General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and Gen. JOHNSTON to the command of the army of North Virginia. The general expectations had been that JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces now confronting SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE OLUSTEE.

A special telegram, dated Wilmington, Jan. 19, says that the *Tallahassee*, alias *Olustee*, was captured last night in attempting to run in at New Inlet. The Navy Department has no information confirming the report.

MORE UNION VICTORIES COMING.

President DAVIS has issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving, and for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and he earnestly invites all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

From the Richmond, Whig Jan. 26.

The statements this morning in several of our cotemporaries to the effect that our iron-clads had passed the Yankee obstructions at Trent's Reach and were passing down the James River, have doubtless created anticipations of exciting news to-day from our flotilla—but the fact is that only the *Fredericksburg* went through or over the obstructions, and when Lieut. F. E. SHEPHERD, the commanding officer, discovered the consorts of his vessel were aground, he returned to their assistance. The rising tide lifted the *Virginia* and *Richmond* from the bars upon which they struck, and the flotilla then returned to the vicinity of their former position, where at last accounts this forenoon they were still remaining. The *Drewry* was blown up, as stated this morning, and Fort Harrison was not taken.

Indian Attack on Valley Station, Nebraska.

OMAHA, Saturday, Jan. 28.

Three hundred Indians attacked Valley Station, 450 miles west of here, this morning, and run off 650 head of cattle and burned 100 tons of Government hay.

A three hours engagement then took place between the Indians and twenty soldiers. Twelve Indians were killed. No soldiers were killed.

THE DEAD OF 1864.

In the following necrological record we have not attempted to enter the names of all the officers of volunteers of the rank of Colonel and above, who have fallen in battle during the year, as it was manifestly impossible to do so; but have confined ourselves to those who have been, at the time of their death or wounding, in command of a brigade, or for some other reason had attained eminence:

JANUARY.

1.—HUBBARD, Hon. HENRY, editor of Berkshire *Whig* and ex-member of Massachusetts Senate, died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 80 years.

2.—BOWDEN, Hon. LEMUEL J., United States Senator from Virginia, died at Washington, D. C. He was a native of Eastern Virginia, and had attained a high position as an advocate and jurist before his election to the United States Senate.

2.—HERRICK, JACOB B., an eminent merchant of New-York in the produce trade, died at his residence at Hunter's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 64th year of his age.

3.—HUGHES, JOHN, Archbishop of New-York, died at his residence in New-York. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1798, emigrated to this country in 1817, became Parish Priest in 1825, appointed coadjutor to Bishop DUBOIS in 1836, Bishop in 1842, and Archbishop in 1850.

3.—MAYER, CHARLES F., a Maryland jurist, died in Baltimore, aged 67.

4.—GAGE, Admiral Sir WM. HALL, died at Thurston, near Bury St. Edmunds, England, aged 86.

5.—CAMP, Rev. AMZI, a missionary of the New-York City Tract Society, for about thirty years among the vicious and degraded poor, died in that city, aged about 60.

7.—SMITH, Hon. CALEB BLOOD, for more than two and a half years Secretary of the Interior in Mr. LINCOLN's first Cabinet, and at the time of his death Judge of United States Circuit Court for Indiana, died at Indianapolis, Ind. He was born in Boston, April 16, 1808; educated at Miami University, Ohio; admitted to the Indiana bar in 1828; member of Congress from 1843 to 1847; Commissioner on Mexican Claims in 1849; Secretary of the Interior 1861.

7.—LOOMIS, Rev. W. F., Hospital Visitor U. S. Sanitary Commission; died at Nashville, Tenn. He was pastor of a church at Shelburne Falls, Mass., but had acted as Relief Agent of the Sanitary Commission at Nashville, Murfreesboro', Chattanooga, laboring with great assiduity and skill.

7.—PURTON, Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of Ely, died in London, England.

8.—STORER, Rear Admiral GEORGE WASHINGTON, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in Portsmouth; received a midshipmen's warrant in 1809, and in his more than 50 years' service had passed through all grades to the highest.

9.—TOUSLEY, LORIN BAILEY, widely known as "The Children's Minister," died at Canandaigua, N. Y., aged 60. He was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1804. He had been a terrible sufferer for six years from an accidental injury, but though unable to speak publicly, wrote much for Sunday Schools.

9.—WOODS, JOSEPH, a distinguished English antiquarian, died at Lewes, England, aged 87.

10.—GRANT, Sir JAMES ROBERT, chief officer of the Medical Department of the English Army at Waterloo, died at Basford Vicarage, Notts, England, aged 90 years.

15.—LENNOX, Lord ARTHUR, son of the fourth Duke of RICHMOND, died at his residence, Ovington-square, Brompton, England, aged 57. His early life had been passed in the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1844, to August, 1855, and M. P. for Chichester from 1831 to 1846.

12.—ROSE, Col. EDWIN, an officer of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point, and Provost-Marshal of the First Congressional District of New-York, died at Jamaica, L. I., aged 47 years.

16.—ATHOLE, GEORGE, sixth Duke of, died at Blair Castle, Scotland, aged 49. He was in early life in the army, and as Lord GLENLYON took part in the Eglinton Tournament. He was Grand Master of the Free Masons of Scotland.

16.—HAMLIN, Admiral, a French naval officer, died at Paris, aged 67. He took a distinguished part in the Crimean War, and was French Minister of Marine from 1855 to 1860.

18.—CLEVELAND, the Duke of, died at Raby Castle, Eng., aged 76. He was born in London in 1788; was member of the House of Commons from 1812 to 1842, when he entered the House of Lords, on succeeding to the title of his father.

19.—FOSTER, STEPHEN C., an eminent musical composer and the author of most of the popular negro melodies, died in New-York city. He was born in Pittsburgh, July 4, 1826. His first song was published in 1842.

20.—SAUNDERS, Capt. T. M., an officer of the United States Army, died at St. Paul, Minn. He was a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point. During the Crimean War he obtained a furlough, joined the British Army, and was twice wounded in the battle of Inkerman. He was heartily loyal during the present rebellion, and rejected with scorn an offer in writing from JEFF. DAVIS, to appoint him Brigadier-General in the rebel army if he would join the rebels.

20.—WILEY, Rev. FREDERICK S., an Episcopal clergyman of New-York, died at Florence, Italy.

21.—TARBELL, Dr. JOHN ADAMS, an eminent homœopathic physician and writer, died in Boston, Mass. He was born in Boston, in 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, studied medicine in this country and Europe, and in 1843 adopted the homœopathic practice; and beside editing the *Homœopathic Review*, published several professional works.

22.—ATHERTON, Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM, lately Attorney-General of Great Britain, died at Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, aged 57.

24.—MARCH, CHARLES W., an American author, died at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 47.

26.—CLAY, THOMAS B., a son of HENRY CLAY, who had espoused the rebel cause, died at Montreal, Canada. He had been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to Lisbon during TAYLOR's administration, and Member of Congress from the Lexington District, Ky., from 1857 to 1859.

27.—HITTY, JOHN, Swiss Consul-General to the United States, died at his residence in Washington, D. C. He emigrated to this country from Switzerland in 1831, and had been Consul-General since 1853. He was an eminent mineralogist and neumismatist.

28.—MEAD, DARIUS, M.D., a physician of Greenwich, Conn., and for some years a State Senator, died in Greenwich, Conn., aged 77.

29.—CHAMPLIN, Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN G., an officer of United States Volunteers at Grand Rapids, Mich. He had risen from the rank of Major to that of Brigadier-General, in 1862, having participated with distinction in the principal battles of 1862 and 1863.

29.—AIKIN, Miss LUCY, an eminent English writer, the daughter of Dr. AIKIN; died at Hempstead, Eng., aged 85.

31.—GAMBLE, HAMILTON R., Governor of Missouri, died at Jefferson City, Mo. He had been Provisional Governor of the State since 1861.

31.—HOPPIN, Hon. CHARLES A., died at Los Cruces, New-Mexico, aged about 44. He was a native of Providence, R. I., and had filled some Government appointments in the Territory.

31.—CLASSEYRON, ——, a French civil engineer, academician and author; died in Paris.

31.—SACHS, Dr. ——, a Hebrew philologist and Rabbi of great learning; died at Berlin, aged 54 years.

31.—ROSE, ——, an eminent Prussian chemist and author, died at Berlin, Prussia.

FEBRUARY.

1.—BEBB LOUIS, a negro, died in Tippecanoe, Ind., aged 107 years.

1.—PARMA, LOUISE MARIA THERESE DE BOURBON, Duchess of, died at Venice, Italy.

1.—STARK, CALEB, a lawyer and author, a grandson of the Revolutionary General, JOHN STARK, died at Dunbarton, N. H., aged about 62 years.

2.—MEIER, Dr. KARL THEODORE, a medical professor and physician of New-York, born in Königsburgh, Prussia, in 1810; assistant, for some years, to Dr. DIEFFENBACH; author of several surgical works; Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital in 1859, and appointed Professor of Surgery in New-York Medical College the same year.

2.—WESTERVELT, Capt. JACOB, an American naval officer, Commander of the gunboat *Underwriter*, was killed at Newbern.

2.—PROCTOR, ADELAIDE ANNE, an English poet, daughter of the poet B. W. PROCTOR, (Barry Cornwall,) died in London.

5.—STAPLES, Rev. N. A., a Unitarian clergyman and author, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 34.

6.—MORTON, Hon. MARCUS, Sen., an eminent Massachusetts jurist, formerly Governor of that State died at Taunton, Mass., aged 79.

8.—ASCHWANDEN, Rev. JOS. S. J., Professor of Languages in Georgetown College, D. C., and eminent for his classical entertainments, died at Georgetown, D. C.

8.—WILCOX, JOHN A., a representative in the rebel Congress from Texas, died in Richmond.

10.—HUNT WILLIAM, an English artist of distinction, died in London, Eng.

11.—MCCLUNEY, Commodore WILLIAM J., an American naval officer, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69 years.

12.—COOKE, Rev. PARSONS, D. D., a Congregational clergyman, editor and author, died at Lynn, Mass., aged 64 years.

12.—CRANSTON, Hon. HENRY Y., formerly Mayor of Newport, R. I., died in that city, aged 74 years.

13.—BULLIONS, Rev. PETER, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author of classical text books, died in Troy, N. Y., aged 73.

13.—BAILEY, JAMES, an English classical scholar and author, died in London, Eng.

14.—PORTLOCK, Major-Gen. JOS. ELLISON, an officer

of the English army, died in Blackrock County, Dublin, Ireland, aged 68 years.

14.—Dyce, William, R. A., an English artist, died at Streatham, Eng., aged 57 years.

15.—Kelly, Hannah, the last slave in Pennsylvania, died in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Penn., aged 103 years.

15.—Ramsay, Capt. Allan, an officer of the Marine Corps, died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a son of Commodore Ramsay, and had been in all the desperate engagements of the *Richmond* during the war.

16.—Duncan, Brigadier-Gen. William, an officer of Militia in the war of 1812, and subsequently surveyor of the port of Philadelphia during President Jackson's administration, died in Philadelphia, aged 92 years.

17.—Packard, Rev. Charles, a Congregational clergyman, actively engaged in the promotion of educational measures, died at Biddeford, Me., aged 63 years.

18.—Barnard, Theodore, correspondent of the Associated Press with the army of the Potomac, died at headquarters, Washington, D. C.

18.—Ward, Andrew Henshaw, a lawyer and antiquarian writer, of Massachusetts, died in Newtonville, Mass., aged 79 years. He was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts and subsequently for 9 years U. S. Commissioner of Insolvency for that State.

19.—Willes, James C., formerly Sheriff of New-York, died at Tubby Hook, N. Y. aged 54 years.

19.—Newell, George W., formerly Auditor of the Canal Department of N. Y., and biographer of Ex-Gov. Marcy, died at Albany.

20.—Bouligny, Hon. John Edmund, a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress from Louisiana, died in Washington, D. C., aged 40 years. He was born in New Orleans, La. He remained loyal to the United States, notwithstanding the secession of his State.

20.—Phenix, Commander Dawson, U. S. N., died in Philadelphia, aged 36 years. He had entered the naval service in 1841, and had been several years connected with the coast survey; in 1861 he was detailed to ordnance duty at Old Point Comfort, Va., and in 1863 appointed to the command of the gunboat *Pocahontus*.

21.—Whelpley, Edward W., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey since 1861, died at Morristown, N. J., aged 46 years.

21.—True, George, United States Consul for Madeira, died at Funchal.

22.—Fribley, Col., of the Eighth United States Volunteers, (colored,) was killed at the battle of Olustee, Fla., aged 28 years. He entered the service as private in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and won his promotions by courage and good conduct alone.

23.—Dewey, Hon. Joshua, Collector of Internal Revenue under President John Adams, and Sheriff of St. Lawrence County in 1809, died at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., aged 97 years.

24.—Town, Salem, LL. D., an eminent teacher and compiler of school books, died at Greencastle, Ind., aged 85 years. He was a native of Belchertown, Mass.

25.—Randall, Maj.-Gen., New-York State Militia, died at Buffalo, N. Y.

26.—Harrison, Mrs. William Henry, widow of President Harrison, died at North Bend, Ohio, aged about 88. She was a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the Miami country.

26.—McLane, Rev. James W., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author, died at Williamsburgh, L. I., aged 63 years.

26.—La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Chief-Justice of Lower Canada, died at Montreal, L. C.

27.—George, Paul R., a prominent politician of New-Hampshire, died in Boston, Mass.

27.—Hitchcock, Edward, D. D., LL. D., an eminent geologist and author, formerly President of Amherst College, died at Amherst, Mass., aged 71 years.

28.—Tileston, Thomas, a New-York shipping merchant and Bank President, died in New-York City, aged 68 years.

MARCH.

1.—Ketchum, Joseph, a New-York produce merchant, and successively President of the Corn Exchange and of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, died in Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

1.—Ray, William Porter, Ph. D., an eminent physicist, and subsequently an Episcopal clergyman *litterateur*, died in Portsmouth, Va., aged 40 years.

4.—King, Rev. Thomas Starr, a distinguished clergyman, author and philanthropist, died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 39 years.

4.—Dahlgren, Col. Ulric, an officer of United States Volunteers, and son of Admiral Dahlgren, United States Navy, killed in a skirmish at King and Queen's Court-house, Va., aged 22 years.

4.—Appleton, John James, formerly Secretary of Legation at Brazil, and subsequently Charge d'Affaires for the United States at Madrid, died at Rennes, France, aged 71 years.

5.—Horner, Leonard, F. R. S., an eminent English physicist, died in London, Eng., aged 71 years.

6.—Buel, Hon. Norton J., late Member of the House of Representatives and Senate of Connecticut, and also Judge of Probate, died in New-Haven, Conn., aged 51 years.

6.—Cunningham, Peter M., an English surgeon and author, died in Greenwich, Eng.

7.—Gilbert, Hon. Ralph, late Member of the Senate of Connecticut, died at Hebron, aged 74 years.

8.—Perit, Pelatiah, a New-York merchant, late President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, died at New-Haven, Conn., in the 79th year of his age.

9.—Scott, Otho, a prominent lawyer and statesman of Maryland, died in Baltimore, Md.

9.—Strong, Hon. Marshall M., late Member of the Wisconsin Legislature and one of the founders of Racine College, died at Racine, aged 50 years.

10.—Bavaria, Maximilian II., King of, died at Munich, Bavaria, aged 53 years.

11.—Meholtzi, Col. Geza, a Hungarian officer, who served in the Hungarian revolution in 1848 9, came to the United States in 1850, entered the United States service as Captain in Twenty-fourth Illinois regiment in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, was mortally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, and died at Chattanooga.

13.—Cozzens, William B., a hotel proprietor, first of the American Hotel, New-York, afterward of Cozzen's Hotel at West Point, and well known to the army and navy officers, died at West Point, N. Y., aged 77 years.

15.—Moore, George W., editor successively of the Belfast *Journal* and Portland *Advertiser*, died at Portland, Me., aged 40 years.

15.—Chapman, Hiram, a prominent politician of Maine, formerly President of the Maine Senate, died at Augusta, Me.

15.—Kennedy, Stewart, M. D., a surgeon of the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia, aged 31 years.

16.—Badeau, Peter, the oldest Sunday School teacher in New-York, having taught in Sunday Schools ever since the first organization in that city, died in New-York city, aged 89 years.

16.—Anderson, Rev. Dr. ——, an eminent English geologist, died at Nice, France, aged 65 years.

19.—Meriam, Eben, a meteorologist, widely known as "the Clerk of the Weather," died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70 years.

19.—Flint, Joshua Barker, M. D., an eminent surgeon, professor and author, died at Louisville, Ky., aged 62 years.

19.—Bache, Franklin, M. D., a distinguished medical and scientific writer, died at Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

20.—De Charms, Richard, a Swedenborgian clergyman and author, died at Philadelphia, aged 67 years.

21.—Smith, John R., a scenic painter of considerable note, died in Philadelphia.

21.—Howard, Luke, an English physicist, died at Tottenham, England, aged 91 years.

22.—Coxe, Dr. John Redman, a distinguished physician and medical writer, died in Philadelphia, aged 91 years.

22.—Gardiner, Hon. Robert Hallowell, for many years President of the Maine Historical Society, and one of the founders of Gardiner, Me., died in that town, aged 82 years.

22.—Aberdeen, G. J. J. H. Gordon, Earl of, died at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, aged 47 years.

23.—Van Rensselaer, Col. Henry, Inspector-General of the United States Army, died in Cincinnati, aged 53 years.

23.—Ashburton, Right Hon. William B. Baring, Second Lord, died in Alresford, England.

25.—Lovejoy, Hon. Owen, Member of Congress from Illinois, one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery party in Congress and in the country, and a vigorous writer on that subject, died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

25.—Jauvier, Rev. Levi, a missionary to Northern India, murdered at Nundpore Punjaub.

26.—Wood, Frank, dramatic critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, died at Haverstraw, N. Y.

26.—Gooderson, Matthias W., Superintendent of New-York City Markets, died in New-York.

26.—Marmaduke, M. M., late Governor of Missouri, died in Salem County, Mo., aged 73 years.

27.—Campbell, Rev. John N., D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, and for many years one of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, died at Albany, N. Y.

27.—Pillans, Prof. James, an eminent classical scholar, and Professor in the University of Edinburgh, died in that city, aged 86 years.

28.—Hesse, Louise Charlotte, Landgravine of, died in Hamburgh, Germany, aged 75 years.

30.—Colby, William H., for many years connected with the Sunday Press in New-York City, died in Boston.

31.—Flandrin, Hippolyte, a painter of great celebrity, died in Rome.

31.—Holmes, Theophilus H., a Lieutenant-General in the rebel army, died in Southwest Arkansas, aged about 70 years.

31.—Schenkl, John P., the inventor of the Schenkl Shell, died in Herdelberg, Germany, whither he had gone for his health, aged about 40 years.

APRIL.

2.—Taylor, Hon. Joseph N., Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, died in Paterson, N. J.

2.—Cromwell, Henry Bowman, a New-York shipping merchant, and founder of several lines of coast and European steamers, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 36 years.

3.—Banks, Hon. John, a prominent lawyer, and formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at Pittsburgh, Penn., aged 71 years.

4.—Shaman, David K., Reporter of the Associated Press, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 41 years.

4.—Devlin, Dr. J. Henry, one of the resident physicians of Bellevue Hospital, died in New-York City.

5.—Ringgold, Lieut.-Col. George H., an officer of the United States Army, and author of a book of poems, died at San Francisco, California, aged 50 years.

5.—Watts, Alaric A., an English lyric poet, and the originator in that country of annual gift-books, died at Kensington, England.

6.—Kirkland, Mrs. Caroline M., a distinguished authoress, died in New-York City, aged 63 years.

6.—Brandegee, Rev. John Jacob, D.D., a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, died at Utica, N.Y., aged 41 years.

6.—Clay, Mrs. Lucretia H., widow of Henry Clay, died at Lexington, Ky., aged 83 years.

6.—Drinker, W. Walso, a Police Magistrate of New-York City, died suddenly in the capitol at Albany, N. Y., aged 64 years.

7.—Vattemare, Alexandre, a noted ventriloquist and magician, and the author of a system of International Literary Exchanges, died at Paris, France.

8.—Kittridge, Jonathan, one of the pioneers of the Temperance cause, died at Concord, N. H., aged 70 years.

8.—Morton, Alfred, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, and a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at Pleasant Hill, La.

8.—Parsons, M. M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Missouri, killed at Pleasant Hill, La.

10.—Ticknor, Wm. D., an eminent publisher of Boston, the founder of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, died at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

10.—Rives, John C., editor of the *Congressional Globe*, died at Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.

10.—Thayer, William Sidney, Consul-General to Egypt, formerly one of the editorial staff of the *Evening Post*, died at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 35 years.

11.—Willard, Justice, Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts in 1815, Register of Probate for Hampden County for twenty years, and editor for some years of the *Hampden Patriot*, died at Springfield, Mass., aged 74 years.

12.—Greene, Thomas, Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at Blair's Plantation, La.

13.—Lovett, A. A., Superintendent of the "People's Telegraph Line," died in New-York City.

13.—Schneider, Dr. Johann Gottlob, an eminent German physician and medical writer, died at Dresden, Saxony.

16.—Cahill, ——, acting Chief Engineer of the *Chenango*, (gunboat,) killed by the explosion of her boilers, in New-York Harbor, together with several junior officers of the gunboat.

16.—Blanchard, Thomas, a distinguished inventor, especially noted for his "lathe for turning irregular forms," died at Boston, Mass.

17.—Gildon, Rev. William H., a Methodist clergyman, teacher, and author, at the time of his death an army chaplain in the Army of the Potomac, died of small-pox at Culpepper, Va.

18.—Tracy, Henry, supposed to be the heaviest man in the United States, (weighing 600 lbs.,) died in Hancock Co., Tenn., aged 46 years.

18.—Peterborough, Right-Rev. G. Davys, Lord-Bishop of, died at Peterborough, England.

19.—Barlow, Benjamin R., Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, died in New-York, aged 44 years.

19.—Morgan, Elisha E., one of the most popular and distinguished Captains of London packet ships, died in New-York, aged 58 years.

19.—Flusser, Lieut.-Commander Charles W., United States Navy, a brave and daring naval officer, killed at the naval battle of Plymouth, N. C.

19.—Andrews, Capt. William B., a pioneer settler in California, who rendered great service in delivering San Francisco from the lawless band of ruffians who attempted to rule it, died at Sacramento City, Cal. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass.

20.—Faile, Edward G., an eminent shipping merchant of New-York, and distinguished also as an agriculturalist, being President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, died at West Farms, Westchester County, in the 66th year of his age.

20.—Slidell, Hon. Thomas, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and brother of John Slidell, died at Newport, R. I., aged 75 years.

22.—Totten, Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph Gilbert, Chief of Engineers of United States Army, died in Washington, D. C., aged 76 years. He was a native of New-Haven, Conn., and graduated at West Point in 1805.

22.—Field, Mrs. Harriet Davidson, wife of David Dudley Field, died in New-York City, from fever, produced by over-exertion at the Sanitary Fair.

22.—Kibbe, Hon. Walter Raleigh, a lawyer, State Senator, Judge of Probate, Postmaster and Presidential Elector, died in Somers, Conn., aged 82 years.

22.—Edgar, John George, a young English author, of considerable celebrity, died in London, aged 30 years.

24.—Lincklean, Ledyard, founder of the Village of Cazenovia, New-York, died in that village, aged 44 years.

24.—Clack, Franklin Hulse, Secretary of Legation to Brazil in 1851, and afterward United States District-Attorney for Louisiana, died from wounds received in the battles of Mayfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, aged 36 years.

25.—Schneider, Rev. James H., a son of the missionary Schneider, formerly a teacher in the Massachusetts State Normal School at Bridgewater, and at the time of his death Chaplain of Second Regiment United States (colored) troops, died at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, aged 25 years.

27.—Lowenthal, Rev. Isidore, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Northern India, and one of the most remarkable linguists of the present century, was killed at Peshawm, India.

27.—Parsons, Lemuel Sprague, an eminent American teacher, for ten years Principal of the Albany Female Academy, died at Cohoes, N. Y., aged 55 years.

28.—Holbrook, James, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, formerly editor of the Norwich *Aurora*, the *Patriot and Eagle* and *The United States Mail*, and author of *Two Years Among the Mail Bags*, died at Brooklyn, Conn., aged 52 years.

28.—Saar, William, a distinguished pianist, died at Havana, Cuba, aged 26 years.

28.—Rejon, Don Mamuel G., a prominent statesmen and civil official of Mexico, executed at Matamoras, Mexico.

29.—Ware, John, M. D., an eminent physician and author, and Professor in Harvard Medical School, died in Boston, Mass., aged 68 years. He was a native of Hingham, Mass.

29.—Gesner, Abraham, M. D., an eminent physicist and author, of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax, N. S., aged 67.

30.—Solomon, Amy, a colored woman, died at Attleboro, Mass., aged 107 years.

30.—Pugh, Evan, Ph. D., a distinguished agricultural chemist, and for the past six years President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, died at Bellefonte, Penn., aged 36 years.

30.—Taggart, Thomas, a Judge of one of the higher courts of Pennsylvania, died at Lycoming, Penn.

30.—Harrison, Johnson, colored, died at Ypsilanti, Mich., aged 119 years.

30.—Ampere, J. J., a French Academician and Savant, died in Paris, France, aged 64 years.

30.—Cooke, T. P., an English actor of high reputation, died in London, aged 78 years.

30.—Calame, Alexander, a Swiss landscape painter of Neuchatel, died at Geneva, Switzerland.

30.—Daniel, William George, an English dramatic critic, died in London, aged 75 years.

MAY.

1.—Porter, Commodore William D., U. S. N., a brave and distinguished naval officer, died in New-York City.

1.—Duncan, William Cecil, D. D., a Baptist clergyman and author, died in New-Orleans, aged 40 years.

1.—Smedley, Francis E., an English author, died at Regent's Park, London, aged 45 years.

2.—Meyerbeer, Giacomo, the greatest musical composer of the century, died in Paris.

2.—Marston, Hon. Nymphas, a Massachusetts lawyer, member of Constitutional Convention, Senator and Judge of Probate, died in Barnstable, Mass., aged 76 years.

5.—Hays, Brig.-Gen. Alexander, U. S. V., killed in battle of Wilderness, Va., aged 44 years. He was a native of Venango County, Penn., and graduated at West Point in 1844.

5.—Jenkins, A. G., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, killed at the battle of Wilderness, Va.

5.—Jones, Samuel, a Major-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point, killed in the battle of Wilderness, Va.

5.—Lloyd, John, formerly a Major-General of New-York State Militia, and subsequently a permanent dry goods merchant and real estate broker, died in New-York City, aged 67 years.

5.—Chapman, Col. Alfred B., Commander of the Fifty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V., killed at Wilderness, aged 27 years. He was a native of New-York City, and for eight years previous to the war had been connected with the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

6.—Wadsworth, Brig.-Gen. James S., U. S. V., a gallant officer of Volunteers, who entered the service from civil life, and who had been called to high honors in his own State, was mortally wounded in the battle of Wilderness, and died the following day.

6.—Pike, Thomas Colden, a Captain in the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and previously for many years Principal of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was killed on the second day of the battle of Wilderness, while leading a charge.

7.—Pike, Benjamin, a celebrated optician of New-York, died at Astoria, L. I.

8.—Malan, Rev. Abraham Cesar, D. D., a distinguished Swiss clergyman, scholar and author, died at Geneva, Switzerland, aged 77 years.

8.—Botsford, Hon. William, a Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, Judge of Admiralty Court, member of Ex-Council, Solicitor General and Judge of Supreme Court, died in Westmoreland, N. S., aged 91 years. He was a native of New-Haven, Conn.

9.—Sedgwick, John, Maj.-Gen. United States Volunteers, a distinguished army officer, a graduate of West Point in 1833, and at the time of his death Commander of the Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania. He was a native of Connecticut, and at the time of his death was about 50 years of age.

10.—Sanford, Hon. David C., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, died at New-Milford, Conn., of which town he was a native, aged 64 years.

10.—Stevenson, Thomas G., a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, an efficient officer of volunteers, who entered the service from civil life, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, aged 28 years.

10.—Jones, J. M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, killed in the battle of Spottsylvania.

10.—King, Thomas Butler, a prominent politician and former member of Congress from Georgia, sent to Europe as a rebel Commissioner at the beginning of the war, died at Brunswick, Ga.

10.—Hacke, Hermann, Count, an officer of the Prussian army who entered the United States service during the present war, and was killed while leading a charge in the battle of Spottsylvania.

11.—Rice, James Clay, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, a brave officer, who entered the service from civil life. He was born at Worthington, Mississippi, in 1829, graduated at Yale College in 1854, and was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania.

11.—Doubleday, Col. Thomas D., an officer of Volunteers, brother of Maj-Gen. Doubleday, but formerly a merchant in New-York, was killed by an accident in New-York City, aged 48 years.

11.—Goodrich, Rev. Chancey E., chaplain New-York State Lunatic Asylum, died at Utica, N. Y.

11.—Stuart, J. E. B., a Major-General and Corps Commander in the rebel army, a graduate of West Point, killed near Richmond.

11.—Stafford, L. A., a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, killed near Richmond.

11.—Daniel, Julius, a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from Virginia, killed near Spottsylvania.

11.—Gordon, ——, Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from North Carolina, killed near Spottsylvania.

11.—Perrin, ——, a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from South Carolina, killed near Spottsylvania.

12.—Harris, Col. John, Commander of United States Marine Corps, died at Washington, D.C.

12.—Steuben, Baron Von, a Prussian officer, a volunteer in the United States service, killed at Spottsylvania.

12.—Wagner, Dr. Rudolf, an eminent German Naturalist and Professor, died at Gottengen, Germany, aged 58 years.

13.—Calvert, Hon. Charles B., formerly M. C., from Maryland, died near Bladensburg, Maryland.

13.—Barber, Dr. Jonathan, a physician and medical professor, died at Montreal, C. E.

13.—Farrar, Samuel, a Massachusetts lawyer and banker, one of the founders of Andover Theological Seminary, died at Andover, aged 90 years.

13.—Brown, Charles Brooks, a graduate of Howard University and a member of the Suffolk County Bar, Mass., who entered the army from motives of patriotism as a private, and served in that capacity, and the grade of Sergeant, for four years, refusing promotion, died from his wounds in a field hospital near Spottsylvania, aged 29 years.

14.—Tyler, Hugh, a native of Pennsylvania and a prominent Government contractor, died at Washington, D. C. He resided at Athens, Penn.

16.—Spencer, Platt R., the author of the "Spencerian System of Penmanship," died at Geneva, Ohio, aged 63 years.

19.—Hawthorn, Nathaniel, a distinguished American essayist and novelist, died at Plymouth, N. H.

20.—Clare, John, better known as the Northamptonshire Peasant Poet, died in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, England.

20.—Shaw, Peter B., a Revolutionary pensioner, died near Nashville, Tenn., aged 101 years.

22.—Fisk, Rev. Samuel, an American scholar and author, (over the non de plume of "Dunn Bronne,") and at the time of his death a Captain of volunteers, died at Fredericksburgh of wounds received in the battle of Wilderness. He graduated at Amhurst College in 1848.

22.—Malakoff, Aimable J. J. Pelissier, Duke of, Marshal of France, Governor of Algeria, died in Algeria, aged 70 years.

24.—Maffit, Samuel O., late Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, died at Elkton, Md., aged 45 years.

24.—Hall, Col. George B., an officer of United States Volunteers, who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, as well as in the principal battles of the present, died of disease contracted in the service, in Brooklyn, L. I.

24.—Lyndall, Joseph, a young Englishman, formerly Superintendent of a railroad at the Cape of Good Hope, but who returned home, and came to the United States accredited to the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, through whom he obtained a post of usefulness at Washington, but died in that city soon after his arrival of typhoid fever.

27.—Sealsfeld, Charles, a novelist of American topics, and was probably himself of American birth. He did at Solothum, Switzerland.

27.—Giddings, Hon. Joshua Reed, for many years member of Congress from Ohio, and since 1861 Consul-General of United States to Canada, died at Montreal, C. E., aged 67 years.

30.—Reboul, Jean, the "Baker poet," died at Nesmes, France, aged 68 years.

30.—Dubufe, Edward, a French historic painter of high reputation, died in Paris, aged 46 years.

30.—Barolo, Marquise de, an Italian lady of great benevolence, the friend of Silvio Pellico, founder of several asylums for unfortunate and indigent women, and an authoress of ability, died at Turin.

30.—Hulsemann, Chevalier J. G., formerly Austrian Minister to the United States, died at Vienna.

JUNE.

1.—Hinckley, Z. R., an American artist, died in New-York.

2.—McConihe, Col. John, an officer of United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

2.—Dales, Gen., an officer of the Confederate Army, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va.

2.—Keitt, Gen. Lawrence M., an officer of the Confederate Army, died at Richmond, Va.

2.—Drake, Col. Jeremiah C., United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, aged 38 years.

2.—Keen, Alpheus Augustus, Prof. Latin language and literature in Tufft's College, Ohio, died in Somerville, Mass., aged 39 years.

2.—Price, Francis, a prominent citizen of New-York and the father of ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, died in New-York in the 77th year of his age.

2.—Perry, Lieut.-Col. Edgar, New-York State Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

3.—Morris, Col. Orlando H., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

3.—Haskell, Col. Franklin A., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 35 years.

3.—Porter, Col. Peter A., United States Volunteers, killed in the battle of the Chickahominy, aged 36 years.

3.—Wead, Col. Frederick F., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 29 years.

3.—Schall, Col. Edwin, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

3.—Morris, Col. Lewis O., One Hundred and Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, (Acting Brigadier-General,) killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

3.—Fox, William J., an English statesman and member of Parliament, died in London, aged 78 years.

4.—Senior, Nassau William, a statistician and writer on political economy, died at Oxford, Eng., aged 73 years.

5.—Jones, W. E., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a cavalry officer of ability, serving mostly in West Virginia, killed at Mount Crawford, Va.

5.—Dutton, Col. Arthur H., United States Volunteers, killed near Bermuda Hundred, Va.

7.—Winslow, Gordon, M. D., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, one of the hospital visitors of the Sanitary Commission, was accidentally drowned while in their service, in the Potomac River. He was a native of Vermont, and was 60 years of age.

8.—Thaxter, A. Wallace, a dramatic and literary critic, died in Boston, aged 32 years.

8.—Adams, Daniel, M. D., an author of text-books for schools, died at Keene, N. H., aged 90 years.

11.—Hornblower, Joseph C., an eminent jurist, for fourteen years Chief Justice of New-Jersey, died at Newark, N. J., aged 87 years.

11.—Pye, Col. Edward, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, died from wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., aged 40 years.

13.—Dembinski, Henry, a Hungarian General, greatly distinguished in the Hungarian war of 1848–9, died in Paris, France.

13.—Ferrier, James Frederick, an eminent metaphysician and philosophical writer, Professor in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; aged 56.

14.—Santana, Brig. Gen. Pedro, a Spanish General, the Dictator of Dominica, died at Santo Domingo, W. I.

14.—Polk, Rt. Rev. Leonidas, formerly Bishop of Louisiana, a Lieutenant-General in the rebel army, killed at Pine Mountain, Ga.

15.—Mix, Col. Simon H., United States Volunteers, killed at Petersburgh, Va.

16.—Ewing, Hon. Andrew, an eminent lawyer and politician of Tennessee, died in Georgia.

16.—Weyman, George Washington, a celebrated chemist, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 32 years.

17.—Morton, Brig.-Gen. James St. Clair, United States Volunteers, a distinguished officer of Engineers and military writer, Chief Engineer of the Ninth Army Corps, died near Petersburgh, Va.

17.—O'Brien, William Smith, one of the Irish patriots and exiles, died at Bangor, Wales.

17.—Cureton, Rev. William, D. D., an English theological and philosophical writer, died in London, aged 56 years.

17.—Sanger, Henry K., United States Depositary for Michigan, died in Detroit, aged 65 years.

20.—Cubas, Isabella, a Spanish dancer and actress, died in New-York, aged 27 years.

20.—Hardenbrook, John K., Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., died at Rush Barracks, Washington, D. C., in the 62d year of his age.

22.—Corson, Edward F., M. D., a Surgeon of the U. S. Navy, died at Plymouth, Montgomery County, Penn., aged 32 years.

22.—Young, William H., a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar, formerly Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and at the time of his death, Deputy Grand Sire of the United States, was accidentally crushed to death by a railroad car, in Philadelphia.

22.—Wheeler, Col. William, Chief of Artillery, United States Volunteers, killed near Marietta, Ga., aged 28 years.

24.—Wyatt, William Edward, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Church for more than half a century, died at Baltimore, Md., aged 76 years.

25.—Scoville, Joseph F., American correspondent of the London *Standard*, under the *non de plume* of "Manhattan," and author of some scurrilous works on social life in America, died in New-York, aged 50 years.

Wurtemburg, William I., King of, died at Stuttgard, Wurtemburg, aged 83 years.

26.—Hyer, Thomas, champion of the American prize ring, died in New-York, aged 45 years.

27.—Harker, Brig.-Gen. Charles G., United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

27.—Harmon, Col. Oscar F., United States Volunteers, killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

27.—Wilks, Washington, one of the editors of the London *Star*, and a popular orator and writer, died in London, aged 38 years.

29.—Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Joseph P., Commissary-General United States Army, died at Washington, D. C.

29.—Daniels, Isaac, a Revolutionary Soldier, died in New-York city, aged 109 years.

30.—Wilson, Col. Wm., United Volunteers, founder of the famous regiment known as Wilson's Zouaves, killed by a fall from his horse, at Westchester, N. Y.

30.—Pierson, Mrs. Jane, Barnum's fat woman, died at Brookfield, Conn., aged 24 years.

30.—Challe, Rev. Richard K., a Swedenborgian clergyman and author, editor of John C. Calhoun's works, died in Virginia.

30.—Kelly, Colonel, commanding Irish Brigade, died of wounds received at Cold Harbor.

30.—Fiorentius, M., a French dramatic critic of great influence, died in Paris.

30.—Smith, J. Hosford, American Consul at Beirut, died in that city.

30.—Junghuhn, Professor, a German traveler, botanist and naturalist, died in Sunda, E. I., aged 52 years.

30.—Leonard, William B., one of the pioneer manufacturers of this country, inventor of the first broadcloth looms, and other improvements in cotton and woolen machinery, and the introducer of self-acting mules, died in New-York City.

30.—Coffin, Joshua, an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, an antiquarian, and author of the "History of Newbury," died in Newbury, Mass., aged 73 years.

JULY.

1.—Clancy, John, a prominent political actor and leader in New-York City, editor New-York *Leader*, formerly County Clerk of New-York County, died in New-York, aged 35 years.

1.—Quincy, Hon. Josiah, a Massachusetts statesman, scholar and author, ex-President of Harvard University, and a representative of the State in Congress, died in Quincy, Mass., aged 92 years.

4.—Grattan, Thomas Colby, an English novelist and writer on political economy, formerly Consul-General of Great Britain, died in London, aged 67 years.

4.—Blyth, Brig.-Gen. James E., Indiana Militia, an eminent lawyer and member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, and active in the border troubles of 1862 and 1863, died at Evansville, Ind., aged 45 years.

5.—Reeder, Ex-Gov. Andrew H., Governor of Kansas, in 1855, died at Easton, Pa., aged 56 years.

5.—Hoge, Rev. William J., D.D., formerly associate pastor of the "Brick Church," N. Y. City, and who soon after the commencement of the war went South, and became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Petersburgh, died at Dellwood, Chesterfield Co., Va.

5.—Taylor, John, an English publisher and author, the friend of Keats, died at Kensington, near London, aged 83 years.

6.—Morris, George P., an eminent lyric poet, and editor of the *New Mirror*, the *Home Journal*, &c., died in New-York City, aged 63 years.

6.—Rice, Samuel A., Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., a gallant volunteer officer, formerly Attorney-General of Iowa, died at his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, of wounds received at the battle of Salem River, Ark.

7.—Winslow, Col. Cleveland, (Duryee Zouaves) son of Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., a gallant officer, a native of Medford, Mass., died at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received in the battle of the 2d of June, near Mechanicsville, Va., aged 29 years.

7.—Dunlop, Thomas, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and for some years President of the U. S. Bank, died in Philadelphia, aged 71 years.

7.—Davis, Col. P. S., Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, formerly Division Inspector Massachusetts Militia, killed near Petersburgh, Va.

12.—Bowerytem, George, a young Englishman, correspondent of the *Tribune* at Charleston, and subsequently of the Philadelphia *Press*, with the Army of the Potomac, drowned off Newport News, Va., aged 33 years.

12.—Vail, Stephen, builder of the engines of the first steamship which ever crossed the Atlantic, and a skillful machinist and inventor, died at Speedwell, Morris Co., N. J., aged 84 years. He had been a County Court Judge.

13.—Walker, Col. —— Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, was killed near Pontotoc, Miss.

14.—Simmons, Hon. James B., a Rhode Island statesman, U. S. Senator for two terms, died at Johnson, R. I., aged nearly 70 years.

14.—Gardner, Samuel J., an author, and editor for many years of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, a native of Massachusetts, died at Willey's, North Conway, (White Mountains,) N. H., aged 76 years.

15.—Edgerley, George Grenville, a Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, a native of New-Hampshire, died at the Soldiers' Home, New Orleans, La., of disease contracted while in the discharge of his duties.

17.—McCook, Brig.-Gen. Dan., an officer of United States Volunteers, active in the Army of the Southwest, died at Steubenville, Ohio, of wounds received in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, July 27, 1864.

17.—Boone, Rev. William J., D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China, died at Shanghai, China, aged 53 years.

17.—Lamson, Rev. Alvan, D. D., a Unitarian clergyman and author, a native of Weston, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University in 1814, died at Dedham, Mass., aged 72 years.

18.—Marsh, Nathaniel, First Receiver of the Erie Railroad and afterward, till his death, President of the Erie Railway Company, a native of Haverhill, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, died on Staten Island, N. Y., aged 52 years.

20.—Stevens, George M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Maryland, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Featherston, W. S., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Mississippi, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Long, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed in the battle near Atlanta.

20.—Pettus, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Alabama, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Wood, Mrs., a celebrated vocalist, died in ——, England.

21.—Greathouse, Lucien, a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers from Kentucky, died near Atlanta, Ga., from wounds received in the battle of July 20, aged 21 years.

22.—McPherson, James B., a Major-General of United States Volunteers, a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and at his death commander of the Army of the Tennessee, was killed in battle by a sharpshooter, near Atlanta, Ga. He was a native of Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, graduated from West Point in 1853, and was killed in the 36th year of his age.

22.—Walker, W. H. T., a Major-General in the rebel army from Georgia, killed in the second battle near Atlanta.

25.—Lansing, A. Druro, formerly a Brigadier-General of New-York State Militia, for forty years manager of the Van Rensselaer Manorial Estates, died in Albany.

25.—Wagner, Peter K, a printer and editor of the New-Orleans *Gazette*, Louisiana *Advertiser* and Louisville *Courier*, and in 1829, 1836, naval officer of the port of New-Orleans, died in that city, aged 75 years. He was a native of Maryland.

26.—Mulligan, Col. James A., the "hero of Lexington," Mo., an officer of volunteers, of great bravery, editor of the *Tablet* in 1854, a native of Utica, N. Y., died of wounds in Winchester, Va., aged 35 years.

27.—Hallett, Samuel, a banker and railroad financier of New-York, specially identified with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western, was killed at Wyandotte, Kansas, aged about 39 years.

27.—Barlow, Mrs. Arabella Wharton Griffith, wife of Gen. F. C. Barlow, and a most efficient assistant to the Sanitary Commission, in the hospital and the field, died at Washington, D. C., of gastric fever, contracted in her benevolent labors.

27.—Miller, Col. Silas, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, a gallant officer, originally a lawyer, mortally wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, died at Nashville, aged 25 years.

27.—Bonney, Rev. Samuel W., a missionary of the American Board, at Canton, China, since 1845, died at Canton, China, aged 49 years. He was a native of Connecticut.

28.—Herbert Philip, ex-Member Congress from California, murderer of a waiter at Washington, D. C., Colonel Seventh Texas Cavalry, (rebel army,) died at Kingston, La., of wounds received at battle of Mansfield, La., April 1.

29.—Cox, Abraham Siddin, M. D., a New-York physician, Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, Twentieth Army Corps, died in the officer's hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., aged 64 years.

29.—Patchen, Aaron D., a banker and railroad financier, at one time the principal owner of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, died in Buffalo, N. Y., of softening of the brain, aged 56 years. He was a native of Hoosac, N. Y.

29.—Palmer, Volney B., the originator of "Advertising Agencies," born in West Jersey, afterward engaged in the coal business at Pottsville, Penn., and subsequently established advertising agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, died in New-York city, aged 65 years.

30.—Reynolds, Capt. Stephen R., Assistant Adjutant-General Eighteenth Corps, a native of New-York, a graduate of Columbia College, died in New-York from wounds received at battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, aged 26 years.

30.—Waldo, Rev. Daniel, a Congregational clergyman, a Revolutionary pensioner, in 1856 and 1857, Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 102 years. He was born in Windham, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1788.

30.—White, William B., one of the proprietors and chief manager of Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y., died in that place, aged 50 years.

30.—Dunbar, Duncan, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of New-York, a native of Scotland, widely and favorably known throughout the country, died in New-York city, aged 73 years.

30.—Maginnis, Rev. John, a Catholic Priest, a native of Ireland, but ordained in this country, and officiated in New-York at Mt. St. Vincent, and afterward in San Francisco, died in New-York city, aged 68 years. He left nearly his entire property to the Branch Orphan Asylum.

30.—Hachette, S. C. F., a publisher of Paris, noted for his valuable standard works, died in that city, aged 65 years.

30.—Pejin, Prof., blind from birth, but an eminent mathematician, and professor for more than thirty years in the College of Angus, died in the Hospice de Quinze Vingts, Paris, aged 82 years.

AUGUST

2.—Grigg, John, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, formerly one of the leading publishers of the United States, died in Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

Hadley, Prof. Henry Hamilton, an eminent Hebrew professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, and for some weeks prior to his death a Volunteer Relief Agent of the Sanitary Commission, died at New-York city of typhoid fever, contracted in his benevolent labors. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1847.

2.—Mallory, Gibson, a State Senator and Director of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, assassinated near Louisville, Ky. He was a native of Virginia.

5.—Craven, Commander Tunis A. M., United States Navy, a gallant naval officer, who entered the service in 1829, and had seen twenty-two years sea service, and eight years in the coast survey. He had commanded during the present war, the *Crusader*, the *Tuscarora*, and lastly the iron-clad *Tecumseh*. by the destruction of which, by a torpedo, in Mobile Bay, he was killed. He was a native of New-Hampshire.

5.—Faren, Chief Engineer John, also drowned in the *Tecumseh*, was a native of New-Jersey, entered the service in 1840, and assisted in the laying of the Atlantic cable, was on board the *San Jacinto* in December, 1861, and subsequently superintendent of the monitors built at Jersey City. He had seen service on the *Weehawken* and the *Tecumseh*, both monitors.

6.—Stedman, Griffin A., a Brigadier-General of U. S. V., commanding a brigade in the Eighteenth corps, was killed near Petersburgh, Va. He was a native of Hartford, Conn.

9.—Francis, Hon. John Brown, Governor of Rhode Island 1833–39, U. S. Senator 1844–5, Chancellor Brown University 1841–54, died at Spring Green, Warwick, R. I., aged 73.

9.—Fisk, Miss Fidelia, a teacher in Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, a Missionary to Persia for 15 years, and authoress, died at Shelburne, Mass.

10.—Varian, Isaac L., formerly Mayor of New-York City, died at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 75 years.

11.—McCall, James, an eminent New-York merchant, for several years President of the Metropolitan Bank, died in New-York City.

12.—Southey, Miss Katharine, third and only unmarried daughter of the poet, died at Keswick, England, aged 54 years.

12.—Van Doren, Rev. Isaac, a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, founder of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute, and for many years engaged in teaching, died at Perth, Amboy, N. J., aged 92 years.

13.—Winslow, Rev. Hubbard, D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman, teacher, author, and editor, died at Williston, Vt., (of which State he was a native,) aged 64 years.

13.—Collin, Rev. Joseph Avery, a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, and author of several religious works, died at Kinderhook, N. Y., aged 36 years. He was a native of New-York City.

16.—Woodbury, Daniel Phineas, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, a military writer, an able and skillful officer of Engineers, graduated at West Point in 1836, successively Chief of Engineers to the army of the Potomac and to the Department of the Gulf, died at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, aged about 45 years.

16.—Guardey, Victor J. B., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Georgia, was killed near Richmond, Va.

17.—Thomson, Dr. R. Dundas, F.R.S., a physician, chemical lecturer and author, died at Dunstable, Scotland, aged 59 years.

17.—Gridley, Hon. Philo, an eminent New-York jurist, Vice-Chancellor of the Fifth Circuit, 1838–1846, Judge of the Supreme Court 1846 to 1853, died at Utica, N. Y., aged 68 years.

21.—Dushane, Col. A. F., First Maryland Veterans, and acting Brigadier-General of Maryland Brigade, killed before Petersburgh.

21.—Duncan, Commander James Morris, United States Navy, entered the navy in 1837, took an active part in the conquest of California; since 1861 had been almost constantly on blockade duty off Charleston, died of disease of the heart, at Brooklyn, aged 44 years.

22.—Appleton, Hon. John, a diplomatist and Government officer, *Chargé* at Bolivia, Secretary of Legation at London, Chief Clerk of Navy and State Department, and afterward Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, died at Portland, aged 49 years.

23.—Van Vleck, Col. Carter, Seventy eighth Illinois Volunteers, a brave and gallant officer, died in field hospital, near Atlanta, of wounds received on the 11th of August.

24.—Knight, Jonathan, M. D., an eminent American Surgeon, for 50 years professor in the medical department of Yale College, died at New-Haven, Conn., aged 75 years.

25.—Elmore, Hon. Rush, late Chief Justice of Kansas, died at Topeka, Kansas, of consumption.

28.—Marsh, Hon. Ephraim, President of Morris Canal and Banking Company, and a prominent citizen of New-Jersey, died at Schooley's Mount, N. J., aged 68 years.

29.—Rulison, Dr. W. H., Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps, Sheridan's army, killed near Charlestown, Va.

29.—Robson, Frederick, an English actor, died in Dublin, Ireland.

29.—Wenwethen, Rev. Francis, an Irish author, died in London.

29.—Sinclair, Miss Catherine, a Scottish authoress and philanthropist, died in Edinburgh, aged 64.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Grover, Col. William T. C., Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, a brave officer, acting Brigadier-General at the time of his death, was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., aged 25 years.

1.—Anderson, Richard H., a Major-General in the rebel army from South Carolina, a graduate from West Point, was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.

1.—Patton, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at Jonesboro, Ga.

1.—Cumming, Alfred, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Georgia, killed at Jonesboro, Ga.

1.—Enfantin, Bathelemy Prosper, better known as "Pere" Enfantin, the head of the St. Simonians, and an author, editor and savan, died in Paris, in the 69th year of his age.

2.—Hargous, Peter A., an eminent shipping merchant of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 65 years.

2.—Ireland, Col. David, formerly of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, (acting Brigadier-General,) Twentieth Army Corps, a native of Scotland, died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Resaca.

2.—West, Rev. Nathaniel, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author, and of late Chaplain of the West Philadelphia Hospital, died in Philadelphia. He was a native of Scotland.

3.—Sanders, Major Reid, a son of the notorious George Sanders, and a prisoner of war, died at Fort Warren, Boston, aged 27 years.

3.—Whittier, Miss Elizabeth H., sister of John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, and herself a sweet poet, died at Amesbury, Mass.

3.—McGilvery, Col. Freeman, Chief of Artillery to the Tenth Army Corps, killed near Richmond, Va.

4.—Cook, Rev. Russell S., formerly Secretary of the American Tract Society, the founder of the system of colportage, Secretary of the Sabbath Committee, and one of the founders of the Christian Commission, died at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., aged nearly 54 years.

4.—Morgan, John H., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, noted as a guerrilla leader, killed at Greenville, Tenn., aged 36 years. He was a native of Huntsville, Ala., but had lived many years in Kentucky.

4.—Kelly, ——, a Brigadier-General of volunteers, died of his wounds of Franklin, Tenn.

4.—Haskell, ——, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, killed at Spring Hill, Tenn.

4.—White, Hon. Albert S., a prominent citizen of Indiana, member of Congress 1837, 1839, 1859, 1861; U. S. Senator 1839, 1845; Commissioner on Indian depredations, Judge United States District Court Indiana, &c., &c., died near Stockwell, Ind., aged 61 years.

4.—French, Hon. A. C., Ex-Governor of Illinois, a native of New-Hampshire, and graduate of Harvard University, died at Lebanon, Ill. He was Professor of Law in McKendra College, Illinois.

4.—Johnson, Henry, a Louisiana statesman, member of Constitutional Convention 1812, United States Senator 1818, 1824 and 1844–'49, Governor of Louisiana 1824–'28, member Congress 1835, 1839, died in Point Coupee Parish, La., aged 90 years.

5.—Clark, Col. James C., Seventy-ninth United States Colored troops, acting Brigadier-General, died at Troy, N. Y., from illness contracted in the service, aged 49 years.

6.—Bartow, Edgar J., a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., principal contributor to the erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity, died at Morristown, N. J., aged 59 years.

7.—Smith, Rev. Thos. Mather, D. D., Ex-President of Kenyon College, Professor Emeritus Divinity in Theological Seminary of Diocese of Ohio, died in Portland, Me., aged 57 years.

9.—Chambers, Rev. R. D., President Emory Female College, Carlisle, Penn., former Professor of Languages in Irving College, died in Carlisle, Penn.

10.—Thomson, George, Chief Clerk of the Engineer's Bureau, Navy Department, many years, died at Georgetown, D. C., aged 73 years.

11.—Faxon, Henry W., a humorist, and one of the editors of the Buffalo *Republic* and the *Courier*, died in Washington, D. C., aged about 34 years.

12.—Speke, Capt. John Hanning, the distinguished African explorer and author, accidentally killed at Wilts, England, aged 38 years.

12.—Benjamin, Park, an American lyric poet and editor, born in Demarara, S. A., graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, 1829, editor of several literary periodicals in New-York City, died in that city in the 55th year of his age.

12.—Alverson, Jas. Lawrence, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Acting President of Genesee College, died at Lima, N. Y., aged 48 years.

14.—Howell, Joshua B., a Brigadier-General of volunteers, (formerly Colonel Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers,) accidentally killed near Petersburgh, Va., aged 65 years.

14.—Patten, Major Henry Lyman, (Acting Colonel Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers,) a gallant officer, the hero of the battle of June 22, 1864, died at Cambridge, Mass., of wounds received in the engagement at Deep Bottom, Va., aged 28 years. He was a native of Kingston, N. H., and a graduate of Harvard University class of 1858.

15.—Potts, Rev. George, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian Clergyman and author, died in New-York City, in the 63d year of his age.

16.—Nolan, Rev. Frederick, LL. D., F. R. S., an English clergyman and author, successively, Brampton, Boyle and Warburton lecturer, died at Gualdston House, Navau, England.

17.—Landor, Walter Savage, a distinguished English poet and author, died at Florence, Italy, aged 90 years.

19.—Rhodes, Robert E., a Major-General in the rebel army, and at his death a Corps Commander, killed at Opequan Creek, aged about 38 years. He was a native of Lynchburgh, Va., and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, in 1848.

19.—Godwin, A. C., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a native of Portsmouth, Va., killed at the battle of Opequan Creek

19.—Russell, David A., Brigadier-General of Volunteers, a graduate of West Point in 1845, distinguished in the Mexican War, and at the time of his death, commanding a Division in the Sixth Army Corps, killed at the battle of Opequan Creek, aged about 40 years.

22.—Marshall, Hon. Thos. F., an orator of great ability, member of Congress from Kentucky in 1841–3, died near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., aged 64 years.

22.—Wills, Hon. Robert W., Judge United States District Court for Western District of Missouri for thirty years, died at Bowling Green, Ky.

24.—Conover, Commodore Thomas A., United States Navy, who entered the service in 1812, from New-Jersey. Commander in 1835, Captain in 1848, Flag-Officer in 1857, Commodore in 1862, died at South Amboy, N. J., aged 70 years.

24.—Bates, Joshua, an eminent banker, of England, of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., a native of Boston, and the founder of the Boston Free Public Library, umpire between British and American Commissioners in 1854, died in London, in the 76th year of his age.

28.—Lathrop, Col., One hundred and Eleventh United States Colored Troops, killed in the action at Sulphur Trestle, Ala.

29.—Burnham, Hiram, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Tenth Army Corps, a gallant officer, a native of Maine, killed at the battle of Chapin's Farm. He entered the service as Colonel of the Sixth Maine Volunteers.

29.—Welch, Col. N. E., Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, a brave and deserving officer killed below Petersburg, Va.

29.—Williams, Ex-Gov. Jared W., M. C. for two terms, and Governor of New-Hampshire for one year, died at Lancaster, N. H.

30.—Baldwin, Hon. Joseph G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California in 1862, 1864, and one of the Justices of the same Court in 1854–'64, died at San Francisco, Cal.

30.—Greenhow, Mrs. Rose A., a rebel spy and authoress, drowned in Wilmington Harbor, while attempting to land from a blockade-runner.

30.—Sigismund, Berthold, a popular German author and professor, died at Rudolstadt, aged 46 years.

30.—Lazair, Vincenzo, an Italian antiquarian and author, died in Venice.

OCTOBER

1.—Wood, Reuben, formerly Governor of Ohio, died at Rockport, Ohio, aged 73 years. He was a native of New-York. Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio 1840 to 1849; Governor of Ohio 1849, 1852; U. S. Consul to Valparaiso 1853–'4.

1.—Bellamy, Rev. David, a Baptist clergyman of distinction, formerly of N. Y. City, died at Rome, N. Y.

1.—Flores, Juan Jose, the most prominent citizen of Ecuador, and Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian army, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

1.—Spencer, Hon. and Rev. George, Viscount Althorp, (Father Ignatius,) a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, and a member of the Order of Passionists, who adopted the monkish dress and forms of the Early Romish Church, in his preaching excursions, died at Carstans, Scotland, aged 64 years.

2.—Winslow, Mrs. Nathaniel, (mother of Rev. Drs. Gordon, Hubbard and Myron Winslow,) died at Willeston, Vt., aged 95 years.

2.—Piatt, Mrs. Louisa Kirby, wife of Gen. Dorin Piatt, an American authoress, ("Bell Smith,") died at Cincinnati, O.

3.—Meigs, Lieut. John R., Chief of Engineers to the Army of the Shenandoah, only son of Maj.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, a graduate of West Point in 1863, at the head of his class, was killed by bushwhackers, near Harrisonburgh, Va.

4.—Curtis, Charles P., an eminent lawyer of Boston, died in that city.

4.—Fliedner, Thomas, a Lutheran clergyman and philanthropist, founder of the Protestant Order of Deaconesses, died at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, Rhenish Prussia, aged 64 years.

4.—Maclean, Dr. Charles, Inspector General of Military Hospitals in the British army, died in London, aged 74 years.

5.—Redfield, Col. James W., Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, a native of New-York, a graduate of Yale College in 1845, State Senator in Iowa, 1861, killed at the battle of Allatoona Pass, Ga., at the head of his regiment, aged 40 years.

6.—Amorey, T. J. C., Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, a graduate of West Point in 1847, Captain Seventh Infantry, U. S. A. Acting Brigadier-General, died of yellow fever at Newbern, aged about 34 years. He entered the volunteer service in 1861.

6.—Snow, Dr. A. B., Surgeon First Corps New-York Engineers, died in New-York.

7.—Gregg, J., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Texas, and commanding a Texan brigade, killed near Petersburgh, Va.

8.—Young, Edmund M., a leather merchant of New-York, remarkable for his philanthropy, died in New-York City, aged 50 years.

8.—Breckinridge, Mrs. (mother of the rebel Gen. Breckinridge,) died at Baltimore, Md.

8.—Jasmin, Jacques, (the Barber poet) a lyric poet and reciter of poetry, died at Agen, France, aged 66 years.

9.—Willard, Hon. John D., L. L. D., Judge of Court of Common Pleas and State Senator, a graduate of Dartmouth College class of 1819, to which he left a bequest of $10,000, died at Troy, N. Y., aged about 65 years.

11.—Kokkonis, J. P., a Greek professor and author of school and college text books, in use in the University of Athens, Greece, died in that city.

11.—Metaxos, Charelampos, a Greek physician, medical writer and patriot, died at Aphalonia, Greece.

12.—Taney, Hon. Roger B., Chief Justice of United States since 1836, graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1795 State Senator of Maryland for four years. Attorney-General of Maryland 1827-31, Attorney-General United States 1831-33, Secretary of the Treasury 1833-4, died at Washington, D. C., in the 88th year of his age.

13.—Wells, George D., Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, entered the service August, 1862, died of wounds received near Strasburgh, Va.

13.—Ohlenschlager, Dr. Emil, Medical Inspector on Gen. Sheridan's staff, murdered at Winchester, Va., aged 29 years.

14.—Sanderson, Col. John P., Thirteenth United States Infantry, Provost Marshal General of Mo., formerly Chief Clerk of War Department, died at St. Louis, Mo.

14.—Wadkins, ——, a Brigadier-General of S. D. Lee's rebel army, killed at Resaca, Ga.

17.—Mott, Hon. John M., of Lansingburgh, late United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York, Member Congress from New-York, Commissioner of Election, died in Washington, D. C.

17.—Porter, Rev. Lemuel, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., and late one of the District Secretaries of the American Tract Society (Boston) at Chicago, died in that city.

18.—Birney, Daniel Bella, Major-General U. S. V., a native of Alabama, a lawyer in Philadelphia, Brigadier-General 1861, Major-General 1863, died in Philadelphia, Penn., aged 39 years.

18.—Newcastle, Henry, P. F. P. Clinton, Duke of, M. P. 1832–1851, Ch. Com. of Woods and Forrests 1841–1846, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1846, succeeded to the Dukedom 1851, Secretary of State for Colonies 1852, Secretary of War 1854, Colonial Secretary 1857, Governor of Prince of Wales 1860, died in London, aged 53 years.

19.—Bidwell, Daniel D., Brigadier-General of Volunteers Army of the Shenandoah, a native of Black Rock, N. Y., entered the army from civil life, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., aged 48 years.

19.—Lowell, Brig.-Gen. Charles Russell, late Col. Second Massachusetts Cavalry, (Brig.-Gen.,) a gallant cavalry officer, killed at battle of Cedar Creek.

19.—Thorburn, Col. Joseph, (Acting Brigadier-General commanding a division,) killed at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

20.—Ramseur, Stephen D., a Major-General in the rebel army, commanding a division under Early, mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, died the next day.

20.—Chandler, Rev. Amariah, D. D., a Congregational clergyman, a native of Deerfield, Mass., and for 32 years pastor at Greenfield, Mass., died in that town, aged 82 years.

22.—Winslow, Myron, D. D., LL. D., a distinguished Missionary, philologist and author, 45 years a Missionary in India, author of a "History of Missions," a "Comprehensive Lexicon of the Tamil Language," &c., died at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 75 years.

22.—Thomas, Morgan, an English surgeon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, died at Woolwich, Eng., aged 80 years.

24.—Esten, Hon. J. C. P., Vice-Chancellor, and one of the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal in Canada, died at Toronto, C. W.

25.—Ells, Marcellus, a well-known citizen of New-York city, formerly one of the "Ten Governors" and afterward a custom-house officer, died in Parkersburgh, Va.

26.—Cobb, Lyman, an American teacher and author of numerous school books, died at Colesburg, Potter County, Penn., aged 65 years.

27.—Dearing, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed near Petersburgh, Va.

27.—Kiddoo, Col. ——, Twenty-second United States Col. Troops, killed near Richmond, Va.

27.—Cahill, Rev. D. W., D. D., an Irish priest, astronomer, pulpit orator and chemist, died in Boston, Mass., aged 65 years.

28.—Greenleaf, Benjamin, an eminent teacher and author of mathematical works, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1811, from 1820 to 1850 Principal of Bradford Academy, Mass., died in Bradford, Mass., aged 78 years.

29.—Ransom, Brig.-Gen. T. E. G., United States Volunteers, at the time of his death commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps in Sherman's army, a native of Vermont, but, appointed from Illinois, died in Rome, Ga., of dysentery.

29.—Leech, John, an English humorous artist, one of the illustrators of *Punch*, died in London, Eng., aged 47 years.

31.—Winans, Rev. B. F., Relief Agent United States Sanitary Commission, died near Lafayette, Ind., of injuries received from a railroad collision.

31.—Huntington, Rev. Dan., an eminent Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College 1794, died at Hadley, Mass., aged 90 years.

31.—Adams, Rev. Samuel W., D. D., a Baptist clergyman and author, died at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 49 years.

31.—Rafn, Charles Christian, a Danish scholar, one of the most eminent archæologists and authors of Europe, died at Copenhagen, aged 69 years.

31.—Keyser, Prof. J. R., a Norwegian historian

and antiquarian, a professor in the University of Christiania, died in that city.

31.—Joly, Madame, the Paris correspondent of the Belgian journals for many years, died in Paris.

31.—Tait, William, a Scottish publisher and author, died in Edinburgh, aged 72 years.

31.—Lebailly, Armand, a French poet, died in a hospital in Paris.

31.—Gerard, Jules, "The Lion-killer," a French officer, was drowned in Algeria.

31.—Bernhard Charles, (" the printer poet.) died in Paris.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Chase, Rev. Isaiah, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, professor and author, died in Newtonville, Mass., aged 71 years.

1.—Thompson, Dr. R. H., formerly Health-officer of the port of New-York, President Brooklyn Central Railroad, and Park and Quarantine Commissioner, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 47 years.

2.—Talmadge, Hon. Nath'l P., formerly United States Senator from New-York, and Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

2.—Whitlock, Rev. G. C., LL. D., a Methodist clergyman and teacher, Professor of Natural Science in Victoria College, Cobourg, C. W., died at Albia, Iowa.

2.—Swan, William D., an American teacher, author of school text-books, and publisher, died in Dorchester, Mass.

3.—Maxwell, Hon. Thomas, formerly member of Congress from Tioga District, New-York, Sheriff of Tioga County, accidentally killed at Elmira, aged 73 years.

4.—Maddach, Emmerich, a celebrated Hungarian poet, died at Balassa-Gynmath, Hungary.

7.—Medary, Sam., a prominent politician of Ohio, editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, Governor of Kansas, &c., died at Columbus, Ohio.

7.—Tolles, Cornelius W., a Colonel of Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Shenandoah, and a military writer of decided ability, was mortally wounded by guerrillas, Oct. 11, near Martinsburgh, and died at Harper's Ferry, Va., aged 37 years.

8.—Giorgi, Nicholas, Count de, Austrian Minister resident to the United States, died at New-York city, in the 55th year of his age. He was born in Ragusa, Dalmatia.

10.—Elton, Hon. John P., one of the Presidential Electors at large for Connecticut, and a well-known manufacturer, died at Waterbury, Conn.

11.—Stearns, Rev. John, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman of New-Jersey, died at Spottiswood, N. J., aged 51 years.

11.—Morris, Dr. P. Van Ness., a physician and philanthropist, graduated at William's College in 1813, died in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., aged 69 years.

13.—Hammond, Hon. James Hamilton, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, U. S. Senator in 1855 and 1861, and formerly President of South Carolina College, Columbia, died at his residence on Beach Island, S. C., aged 57 years.

17.—Pitman, John, Judge of the United States District Court, Rhode Island, died at Providence, aged 80 years.

20.—Fairbanks, Erastus, Ex-Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in St. Johnsbury, Vt., aged 66 years.

24.—Silliman, Benjamin, M. D., LL. D., an eminent chemist, professor and author, died at his residence in New-Haven, Conn., aged 85 years.

Tinslar, Dr. Benjamin R., an accomplished surgeon of the U. S. N., died in Charleston, S. C.

30.—Cleburne, Patrick R., a Major-General in the rebel army, from Arkansas, and at the time of his death, Commander of one Corps of Hood's army, was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Adams, D. Wirt, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Louisiana, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Gist or Giest, S. R., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from South Carolina, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Strahl ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Williams, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Louisiana, killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Granberry, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, formerly a Methodist clergyman in Washington, D. C., killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—McCulloch, John Ramsey, a Scottish statistician, political economist and author, Professor of Political Economy in the University of London 1828 to 1832, and Controller of Government Stationery office 1838 to 1864, died in London, aged 75 years.

30.—Roberts, David, an English artist, died in London.

30.—Dr. la Rovere, Signor ——, formerly one of the ministers of the Italian Ratazzi Cabinet, died in Turin.

30.—Liprandi, Paul Petrovitsch, a Russian General who attained great distinction in the Crimean War, died at St. Petersburgh, aged 68 years.

DECEMBER.

1.—Dayton, Hon. William Lewis, United States Minister to France, native of New-Jersey, graduate Princeton College in 1835; State Senate New-Jersey 1837; Judge Supreme Court New-Jersey 1838-'41; United States Senator 1842-'51, died Paris, France, aged 58 years.

5.—Carlisle, George Wm. Frederick, Seventh Earl of, died in London.

7.—Ranney, Dr. Moses H., Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, died of typhus fever, contracted while in the discharge of his duties, aged 50 years.

9.—Sargent, Colonel of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, killed near Meherrin River.

9.—M. Mocquard, private secretary to Napoleon III., died in Paris.

10.—Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, L.L.D., a distinguished author and antiquarian, died in Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

12.—Leonard, Rev. Levi W., D. D., a Congregational clergyman and author, died in Exeter, N. H., aged 75 years.

15.—Farnham, Mrs. Eliza W., a well known authoress and philanthropist, died in New-York City in the 50th year of her age.

17.—Miner, Miss Myrtilla, an authoress and philanthropist, died at Washington, D. C.

19.—McClelland, Rev. Alexander, D. D., a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, died at New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 69th year of his age.

22.—May, Charles A., formerly Brevet-Colonel Second Dragoons, U. S. A., a distinguished officer in the Mexican War, a native of Baltimore, died in New-York City, aged 47 years.

24.—Wood, Hon. John M., Ex-Member of Congress from Maine, died in Boston, aged 49 years.

25.—Noyes, William Curtis, an eminent jurist, and reviser of the Code of the State of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 59 years.

25.—Wallack, James W., the distinguished actor and theatrical manager, died in New-York City, aged 69 years.

27.—Gaw, Alexander W., President of the Prussian Legation, died at Washington, D. C.

31.—Dallas, George Mifflin, Ex-Vice President of the United States, formerly Minister to England, died at Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

The Campaign in Georgia.

SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 8, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 6.—The General Commanding announces to the troops composing the Military Division of the Mississippi that he has received from the President of the United States and from Lieut.-Gen. Grant letters conveying the high sense and appreciation of the campaign just closed, resulting in the capture of Savannah and the defeat of Hood's army in Tennessee.

In order that all may understand the importance of events, it is proper to revert to the situation of affairs in September last. We held Atlanta, a city of little value to us, but so important to the enemy that Mr. Davis, the head of the rebellious faction in the South, visited his army near Palmetto, and commanded it to regain it, as well as to ruin and destroy us by a series of measures which he thought would be effectual.

That army, by a rapid march, first gained our railroad near Big Shanty, and afterward about Dalton. We pursued, but it marched so rapidly that we could not overtake it, and Gen. Hood led his army successfully far toward Mississippi, in hopes to decoy us out of Georgia. But we were not then to be led away by him, and purposed to control and lead events ourselves. Gens. Thomas and Schofield, commanding the department to our rear, returned to their posts, and prepared to decoy Gen. Hood into their meshes, while we came on to complete our original journey.

We quietly and deliberately destroyed Atlanta and all the railroad which the enemy had used to carry on war against us; occupied his State capital, and then captured his commercial capital, which had been so strongly fortified from the sea as to defy approach from that quarter.

Almost at the moment of our victorious entry into Savannah came the welcome and expected news that our comrades in Tennessee had also fulfilled, nobly and well, their part; had decoyed Gen. Hood to Nashville, and then turned on him, defeating his army thoroughly, capturing all his artillery, great numbers of prisoners, and were still pursuing the fragments down into Alabama. So complete a success in military operations, extending over half a continent, is an achievement that entitles it to a place in the military history of the world.

The armies serving in Georgia and Tennessee, as well as the local garrisons of Decatur, Bridgeport, Chattanooga and Murfreesborough, are alike entitled to the common honor, and each regiment may inscribe on its colors at pleasure the words "Savannah" or "Nashville."

The General commanding embraces in the same general success the operations of the cavalry column, under Gens. Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem, that penetrated into Southwestern Virginia, and paralyzed the efforts of the enemy to disturb the peace and safety of the people of East Tennessee. Instead of being put on the defensive, we have, at all points, assumed the bold offensive, and completely thwarted the designs of the enemies of our country. By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. W. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

Arrival of Union Prisoners in Jersey City.—At noon yesterday a delegation of Union prisoners, belonging to the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, arrived in Jersey City from Annapolis, in the Philadelphia express train, on their way to New-York. The men appeared weak and emaciated, the result of their long confinement at Millen, Ga.

FROM KANSAS.

Military Affairs—Negro Regiments—Political—The Late Elections—Sketches of the Candidates—Gen. Lane.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865.

MILITARY CHANGES AND NEWS.

There is but little stirring in this department. The Indians still continue to harass our pioneers and the travel on the overland routes. Several severe engagements have lately ensued. Col. Ford, Second Colorado, is in command of Gen. Blunt's former District of the Upper Arkansas, and has in command the Second Colorado and Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. The latter regiment is on its way to Colorado, and will winter at Fort Riley. Col. Moonlight, its commander, has assumed command of the District of Colorado, *vice* Chivington, time of service expired, with headquarters at Denver. Col. Jennison is under arrest for insubordination. Gen. Blunt is in command of the District of South Kansas. The order revoking the order for evacuating Fort Smith and Fayetteville is received here with great pleasure. The present occupation of the line of the Arkansas takes the danger from our State to a great extent. There is little doubt entertained here of the death of Gen. Sterling Price. It was known that the exposure of his last campaign would be likely to prove fatal.

Little doubt is entertained, I find, among military men from the Army of the Frontier, that the rebels in Texas and West Louisiana are preparing for an extensive use of the negro element in their armies in this region. Every few days prisoners are taken or refugees come in, all of whom confirm the statement that an extensive and general impressment of able-bodied negroes is going on. As in Texas, the best portion of the Trans-Mississippi slave population, as well as much from the other sections, are now crowded, it will readily be seen that if it can be trusted this will prove a source of great strength. All statements show that the slave population has increased since the rebellion began at least five per cent. That population in 1860 was 181,556—equally divided between the sexes. The other Trans-Mississippi Slave States—Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas—contained a slave population of 584,772, which makes the total over three-quarters of a million. There are now in Texas and West Louisiana at least 500,000 of this population. In all probability at least 250,000 have been removed from the Gulf and from the Border States. That 1,000,000 of negroes are now in Texas is probably a moderate estimate. A much larger proportion than ordinary are able-bodied males. It will be seen from this that a large army could be raised from the Texas negroes alone. The white rebel army, under Kirby Smith, will number at the present time about 50,000. Texas has largely prospered under the war. Her cotton, cereals and cattle have been in great demand. A ready market through Mexico has enabled them to avoid the evils, to some extent, of the blockade. Kirby Smith is in full confidence and affiliation with Jefferson Davis, and will be a fit instrument for the design of superseding the present oligarchy by an avowed despotism he evidently entertains. Texas will be an important element to be regarded in the closing hours of the rebellion, for it is more than probable that the last of the rebellion will there exhibit its ghastly throes.

We have a novelty in the organization of negro troops. As Kansas was the first to practically advocate the arming negroes as soldiers, it seems proper that her officers should be first to urge their commissioning. Gen. Curtis obtained authority last August to raise a negro company of light artillery, to be officered by men of their own color if any were found competent. The organization is now complete, and has been mustered in as the "Independent Battery, Light Artillery, United States Colored Troops." It is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The men are a fine stalwart set of fellows. The officers are intelligent gentlemanly men. The Captain, Henry Ford Douglas, is a well known and eloquent orator, who for some years has been recognized as one of the ablest men of his race. He is a Virginian, and said to be related to the Wise family. He is a light colored man, and served for over a year as a private soldier with an Illinois regiment. By order of Adj.-Gen. Thomas, he was mustered and employed in the negro recruiting service in Louisiana. He raised quite a number of men. The First Lieutenant, William B. Matthews, is a man of nearly full negro blood, a native of Maryland, and is a man of marked ability and originality of character. He was engaged in recruiting the First Kansas Colored, and was at the time ordered mustered by the War Department. For some reason, this was not done. To his energy in recruiting is due the success of the battery. Second Lieut. P. H. Minor is a Louisiana mulatto, a graduate of Oberlin, a man of fine presence, and, with the other officers, of some military knowledge, having been Sergeant-Major of the First Colored Kansas. So far this organization has excited no feeling, and the appearance of colored men with shoulder-straps, &c., is not attended with any indications of hostility, so far as I know.

GENERAL QUIET.

No more quiet period in the history of this State than the present has existed since the rebellion, and I doubt if there has been any since the organization of the Territory, in 1854. The natural reaction of the intense action during the late campaign against Price, as also the overwhelming triumph of the Administration and Lane element in our politics, combined with our great material advancement and general prosperity, have all contributed to a state of repose in the public mind hereabouts which has hitherto been unusual, but which all trust may become more and more our normal condition.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Your correspondent has just returned from Topeka, the capital of the State, where he witnessed the inauguration of Col. S. J. Crawford, the new Governor, and of the other members of our present State Government. This event is a most important one in the history of this State. Observers of current political history will remember that last Fall we had two electoral tickets, the Union and the McClellan, and two sets of Republican candidates, both claiming to be the Simon Pures, and dividing only on the issue of Lane—for or against. One convention nominated for Governor a young man almost unknown to public political life, though with a proud reputation as a soldier, Samuel J. Crawford, Colonel of the Second Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers; and for Congress a still younger man, Capt. Sidney Clarke, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. This convention was held on the 8th of September last. It was composed of delegates elected as opponents of the attempt, made last Winter on the part of the late Governor, to prematurely elect a United States Senator to fill the seat of Gen. Lane, to be vacated by him on the 4th of March next. That election, illegal in conception and acts, resulted in destroying Gov. Carney (for whose benefit it was enacted) and almost utterly wrecking the personal opposition to Gen. Lane, which at the time was growing stronger daily, and bid fair to finally swamp that indomitable politician. The convention of the 8th represented also those who were heartily in favor of the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln and of sustaining the Administration.

Their convention was held on the 13th of September. Their call was as radical in tone as that of the one that preceded. It was convened also under somewhat favorable circumstances. The nomination of Col. S. J. Crawford for Governor, and of Capt. Clarke for Congress, especially the latter, had created much dissatisfaction. Col. Crawford's nomination was secured by admitting delegates from several Kansas regiments, who appeared before the convention. Our volunteers have hitherto not had the right to vote. Last Winter an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, and submitted to the people for ratification. A question had been raised, and well sustained by some of the best legal talent, that the constitutional prohibition of soldiers voting did not apply to citizens in arms to suppress insurrection or rebellion, which it was claimed was the *status* of our volunteers. This view had a strong party in its favor, while all were in favor of the right of the soldiers. The same Legislature passed a law for taking their vote similar in form to yours in New-York, and appended a provision that the soldiers' vote thus taken should not be counted unless the people ratified the constitutional amendment submitted to them. Under these circumstances the Kansas regiments stationed at Fort Smith sent delegates to the Republican Convention of Sept. 8. Their votes nominated Col. Crawford and Capt. Clarke, the latter against the present representative, Hon. A. C. Wilder, who was a candidate and could have been nominated, had his friends not been so confident as to neglect ordinary precautions. The *Daily Conservative* of this city, edited by Mr. Wilder's brother, the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, bolted the Congressional nomination, as did also other influential journals.

With this additional element, the bolting Republicans put in nomination their ticket. It was carefully selected and quite able. Judge Solon O. Thatcher, formerly of your State, an experienced public man, an excellent lawyer and jurist, and possessed of good culture, was nominated for Governor. He lives at Lawrence, and had long been known as a radical Republican and an antagonist of Gen. Lane. Brig.-Gen. A. S. Lee, now serving in the Division of the Mississippi, and well known as a brilliant cavalry commander, was placed in nomination for Congress. He is also a New-Yorker. The General was nominated without his knowledge and never publicly recognized the honor. This ticket seemed at first bound to succeed. The election of Gen. Lee at least was regarded as certain. Nearly all the nominees possessed more knowledge, of affairs than those first nominated. But many things tended to their defeat.

Among them was the fact that the McClellanites put no State ticket in the field, but were known to have coalesced in support of the 13th ticket. In this county, a joint ticket of Fremont Republicans and McClellan Democrats was put in the field and was here successful.

Fusion with Democrats, and sympathy with fraud in the attempt of the previous Winter to elect a U. S. Senator, out of the due course, were the watchwords of the regulars. They declared that the only argument of their opponents was hatred to Lane of a bitter, personal and malignant character.

In the midst of the canvass, Price's westward movements threatened the State. Gen. Curtis induced Gov. Carney to call out the militia, and at the same time proclaimed martial law, believing it the only *regime* under which effective action could be obtained. Gen. Lane had just returned from the East. He volunteered upon the Commanding General's Staff; Capt. Clarke took the field as a member of the militia, as did also Judge Thatcher. The militia organization was in the hands of the Anti-Lane men. The citizens were barely under arms ere they commenced declaring that the Price raid was a humbug, and the militia should go home. They created serious disaffection and materially disarranged Gen. Curtis' plans. Blunt put a militia Brigadier and Lieutenant-Colonel into close confinement for ordering troops home in the face of the enemy. It was believed that Gov. Carney prepared a proclamation ordering the militia home, when the battle of Lexington proved the imminent danger of Kansas.

Of course, all these things were used against the bolters. The result was the defeat of the 13th September ticket, Gov. Crawford received four thousand majority, and Capt. Clarke over a thousand. Lane was again triumphant, and confident of a reëlection to the Senate. The lightning has already brought you intelligence of the consummation by the Legislature of the people's vote, in the reëlection by a majority of *sixty-seven* votes out of ninety-seven members present.

THE NEW STATE EXECUTIVE,

Samuel J. Crawford is a fine looking man of thirty-three years, with a keen, decided face, which has the outlook of the warrior and man of action. He is a lawyer of good culture; came to the State in '57; has always been anti-slavery; was a member of the first State Legislature, resigning to go into the war, raising a company of infantry a few days after the President's first call, with which, as Captain, he served with our Second Regiment throughout the whole of the early and memorable Missouri campaign, under Gen. Lyon. At Forsyth, Carthage, Dry Springs, and Wilson's Creek, Capt. Crawford was preëminently distinguished by intrepidity, dash and resources. The regiment was a three months organization, but served six before being mustered out. He came home, and immediately aided in the reorganization of the second as a cavalry regiment, under Col. Cloud. Owing to political influences he was not promoted, but, till the Fall of '63, remained senior Captain, while civilians were promoted over him. His name became a synonym for daring. He was considered among the accomplished cavalry officers in our service. At Old Fort Wayne, Arkansas, he led the charge which resulted in the capture of the famous Monterey-Bragg Battery. Gen. Blunt placed him in command of the Second Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, and he was commissioned as Colonel by the Secretary of War. He had made that regiment a model, and won the encomiums of Gen. Steele, in whose corps it served throughout the disastrous Camden campaign. At the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Saline River, Ark., Col. Crawford's command captured three guns, a battle-flag, and in the charge captured four hundred rebels. Just after the Fort Pillow massacre it was impossible to restrain the men. The candidacy of Col. Crawford's force was almost forced upon him. With hostile Indians in the West, and the rebels in the East and South, it was felt that a military man was needed in the State to organize the militia and to coöperate with the Federal commander. Col. Crawford's bravery, vigor, and ability in organizing his regiment, as well as fine, social, and intellectual qualities, with a becoming modesty and manliness, made him almost instinctively the choice of the soldiery, a choice ratified by the people. His administration bids fair for success.

His inaugural message was a plain and simple business document, showing a good knowledge of State affairs and appreciation of the position in which he is placed. We learn from it that the State is more than ordinarily prosperous. The State debt is about $400,000, which is being provided for by a sinking fund. The rapid increase of population, so marked since the war, is dwelt upon as an evidence of progress. The State of Kansas has furnished over 20,000 soldiers to the loyal armies—this includes veterans and enlistments of all classes. Over two thousand have at this date reënlisted. From all the evidence it is but fair to believe that our population will at this date reach nearly two hundred thousand. In 1860 it was but 106,000. It appears there are 37,000 children in the State of sufficient age to attend school. Last year there were but 25,000. The number of scholars attending all schools is over 24,000. Last year it was about 17,000. The State Agricultural College has nearly 200 pupils; other collegiate institutions about 300. A census is to be taken the present year. The Governor also recommends among other things the appointment of a State Agent to reside in New-York, and act as immigration, finance and general business agent. The message is replete with sensible suggestions, and is a practical document in all respects.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Capt. Sidney Clarke, is an active, able man, not yet thirty years of age, and entirely the builder of his own fortunes. He is from Massachusetts, and was at one time editor of the Southport *Journal*, and Private Secretary of Hon. Eli Thayer. He came to Kansas in 1857, and has been an active and radical politician since. He received a commission in 1862 as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, and was afterward detailed as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota, in which he has displayed far more than ordinary ability. He was nominated against the strenuous opposition of influential members of his own party, and fell behind on the popular vote. Capt Clarke is a man of great energy, capacity to manage men, of more than ordinary political knowledge, good general information, above average ability as a speaker, an excellent writer, has a will of iron, of uncompromising radicalism, and is a good business man.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It was evident before the Legislature convened that Gen. Lane was to be elected. Few believed it possible, however, for him to walk over the course. A party caucus was held at the Capitol, in which it was determined no bolters should be sustained. Sixty-one members voted in that caucus for Gen. Lane, giving him eleven votes. Gov. Carney was a candidate of the opposition. So was Thos. Ewing, Jr. The former withdrew in favor of the latter, and for two days some hopes were entertained by them of concentrating on the General. It was soon evident that the opposition was demoralized. The joint resolution to go into joint convention was passed, and on Thursday last the act was consummated. Out of ninety-seven votes Gen. J. H. Lane received eighty-two. Six votes were cast for Col. Wm. A. Phillips, four for W. C. McDowell, (Democrat,) two for C. B. Brace and two for Col. W. Y. Roberts. A large crowd assembled at the hotel, and while listening to speeches and the fine band of Gen. Curtis, were much gratified by the arrival of dispatches announcing that the State of Missouri, through its convention, had abolished slavery. Gov. Fletcher telegraphed Gov. Crawford, who read the dispatch to the crowd, and immediately responded by his gratulations on the grand act of freedom. The impromptu meeting turned into a perfect jubilee, the spirit of which none but Kansas could appreciate. The long record of the fruitful past was in all its details of ruffianism and hatred obliterated, and "one in spirit as one in action," to use the words of Gov. Fletcher, Kansas and Missouri have nought in the future but the fraternal rivalry of progress. Judge Conway made an eloquent and impassioned speech in response to the occasion, and the call which fitly embodied the feelings of the people.

On Friday evening a banquet and ball was given in honor of Lane. About 500 persons sat down to supper. Judge Delahay, United States District Court, presided. Hon. M. F. Conway responded to the first toast—"The President of the United States"—in an eloquent tribute to and analysis of his character and prominent qualities, among which he marked his simplicity, a trait of the truly great man, and one which has caused the President to be known as "Honest Abe;" his magnanimity, which makes him always just, and always kind to political opponents, and which has shown him to be a man less animated by low or base considerations than any other man in the nation. His humor was alluded to as one of the kindliest traits, growing, as it does, out of the broad and genial charity of his nature, which sees the ludicrous, not as one distressed, but rather amused at the shortcomings of his fellow-men. Mr. Conway alluded to his own adverse criticism of the earlier war policy, claiming that therein he was animated by a desire to be only the friendly agitator, not the hostile partisan. Mr. Lincoln held him to be the instrument of the people's will. He regards the Union as a primary object, and the fundamental proposition of his creed was its indivisibility. Mr. Conway differed in that he desired freedom above the Union—seeking that the most. The President sought to destroy slavery, but to maintain the Union more. But this issue was passed and forever. The President in the exercise of his sublime discretion had gained the same end by the maintainance of preëxisting form; preserving our constitutional system, but guaranteeing us against the "Union as it was." Our destiny was onward. To the patriotic imagination the future loomed in sublime outline. We were to restore the American continent to the use of a redeemed humanity. Let us then give to the President, with that confidence fitly born of the past, all of the support he needs and so fully deserves.

Gen. Lane responded briefly to the toast in his honor. He pledged himself to stand, in the future as in the past, by the radical issues of freedom and nationality, and to devote his energies to the growth of the young State that had honored him so largely.

Hon. Sidney Clarke responded to the toast of "Free Missouri" in a brief speech, in which he depicted the future that awaits our neighbor. Major-Gen. Blunt responded fittingly to the toast of "Our Army and Navy." Other toasts were given and responded to. The occasion passed off with great *eclat*.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our railroad matters are exciting much interest. By the management of the late Samuel Hallet, Leavenworth has been left out in the cold. This in spite of the fact that by the exertions of our citizens was the Pacific-Kansas branch and its munificent endowment obtained. The road from Wyandot to Lawrence is now in working order, and trains run regularly. The road is being rapidly finished toward Topeka. The effort will be made this Winter to secure the remaining Delaware lands to build a road from this place to Kansas City with the same gauge as the Missouri Pacific, which will give us a continuous connection to St. Louis. This will make Leavenworth the terminus, because the Kansas-Pacific roads being a different gauge, some point must be the transhipping point. This will either be at this point or Kansas City. The destruction of the Missouri Pacific road by Price may prove destructive to the interests of the latter point, by giving the citizens of this place a chance to gather up the loose ends which are entangling the material future.

R. J. H.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Abolition of Slavery—Gen. Dodge's Order—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The week just closed has been the most eventful one in the history of the State, and its burden of importance is summed up in the fact expressed in the simple words, slavery is abolished. For this great work the wisdom, patriotism, and humanity of Missouri have labored unceasingly for years, but it is extremely doubtful whether the end would have been attained for many years to come had not the force of slavery been opposed by the superior force of war against it, for that is *all* there is in our present strife. While the country must accord to the loyal people of Missouri all the praise commensurate with the magnitude and importance of their action in convention assembled, it will be well enough not to so overwhelm them with congratulations that they will lose sight of the fact that but half their task is done, for the great minded and just hold that the war had, if not abolished, at least so weakened slavery, as to render it burdensome to the master and inoperative; and the mere declaring the slaves to be free simply removed legal restraints, which were already neutralized by the existence of the war. They hold that except the freedman is made equal before the law, that the legal status of the slave is but little altered in Missouri, and that until rebels are disfranchised and the freedmen admitted to the rights of citizenship, (upon the test of intelligence, say being able to read and write,) the progressives of Missouri will fall short of their high duty to humanity and the future.

The convention contained but four members who voted against emancipation: Gilbert of Platte, Harris of Callaway, Martin of Clay, and Switzler of Boone. The last is editor and proprietor of a paper published at Columbia, in his county, and is a man of some ability and influence, but a Democrat of the meanest and most malignant stamp. When Ellsworth was killed by Jackson, and he in turn killed by Brownell, Switzler applauded the first and denounced the last. This placed him where he belonged, and he has been a consistent dissentient ever since; no wonder then that he spoke and voted against emancipation. The other three Pro-Slavery members are remarkable for nothing save their hostility, just as far as it is safe, to the Government. But to return to the great duty of the convention, Chas. D. Drake, whose eloquence, patriotism and radicalism are only equaled by his everywhere acknowledged ability, stands up like a man and makes the hall resonant with his cry for freedom—freedom before the law. He argues, and justly too, that emancipation is nothing to the slave, except you follow it to its logical consequence and end, and confer the rights and privileges of citizenship. His ability and labor have already secured certain legal rights for the freedmen, but they are not worthy of mention. It should be known that the action of this convention is *final*; that there is a respectable number, probably a majority, of its members, who *believe* that the intelligent freedman should be allowed to vote, and that rebels should be prevented; yet they have not the moral courage to do this simple act of justice, which the whole Christian world would applaud. There is a disposition to shift the duty, and place it on the shoulders of the Legislature, but it may be set down as certain that it will not be done by either body.

In this city there are hundreds of intelligent law-abiding, industrious, colored men, who pay thousands of dollars annually in taxes, yet they have no rights more than slaves had, save and except that they might go where they choose in the State. These men are loyal, and always have been. Their assistance to the authorities has been valuable in the extreme, for they have not only been ready to respond to inquiries relative to the first steps taken by resident rebels, but they have voluntarily come forward and furnished such information as led directly to the arrest and punishment of dangerous, because secret enemies of the Government. But the cause of the colored citizen needs no special pleading; his admission to the full rights and privileges of citizenship is a simple act of duty and justice, which as long as it remains undone, the curse which slavery entailed will remain to hinder and blight the progress of the State. Now is the time for united action. The military administration of Major-Gen. Dodge, the willingness of the Legislature, of the Governor, and the readiness of the loyal men who were first to take the forward steps, all augur favorably for Freedom in the fullest sense; but a reluctance somewhere clogs the wheels, and when the story of emancipation comes to be told it will end with Maud Mueller's regret: "What might have been."

Gen. Dodge has issued a general order reviewing the conduct of citizens in this department and declaring his determination to exterminate bushwhackers, and punish with the utmost severity of military law those who shield, protect and harbor them. He is determined, he says, to exact a hearty and *practical* support of the Government from every citizen enjoying its protection and the material prosperity its power secures. In this he will be approved by all loyal men; but it is not much to the credit of many in this city, laying claim to consideration as such, that when a case in their midst deserving punishment for disloyal practices happens to come under the military power, they immediately set to work to procure immunities and freedom from restraint for them. It is eminently true that political prejudice and partisan bitterness have had more to do with the support the Government had here, than that which patriotism and national unselfishness, which characterizes all just men, dictate.

One of Gen. Dodge's first official acts was to visit in person the military prisons and to investigate the cases of those confined there. Many had been lying in prison without charges and without trial for a year and upward, but it is proper to say that they had rendered themselves dangerous by acts of sympathy with the rebels in arms, and their incarceration became a necessity on general principles. Some of these men have been released on oath and bond, and others have been ordered to trial. Gen. Dodge has abolished the policy, however, of holding men in this way, and substituted the rule of either holding men in prison or receiving a cash deposit for their appearance for trial. As a consequence, there are not so many ready to give bonds, and there are fewer found to carry their rebellion so far as to risk incarceration. There are now bonds in the departments amounting to over a million of dollars, and the question is, what shall be done in the case? If the public service demanded their issue, they should be collected, for as it is, the rebel sympathizers regard "oaths and bonds" as a farce. They have not yet been made to *pay* for their sympathy with rebellion; and the result is that they go on in their evil and mischief, knowing full well that the only check upon them is a mere form which they do not regard as binding, and which they readily assume the conditions of when required, because it cannot harm them. If the proper policy had been pursued here in this respect, and rebel property had been seized, the expenses of the department could have been paid without taking a dollar out of the national treasury save for the pay of troops, and of course all army expenses, properly speaking. By the same mistaken policy the prisons here have been maintained in buildings unfit for the purpose, and thousands of dollars have been expended in repairs, which might have been saved by seizing buildings better adapted, as there are many such in the city, belonging to men now in the rebel service.

It is barely possible, however, that the military occupation of Missouri by the national troops will cease before many months. The convention will probably ask that the State be relieved from martial law, and that its future be committed to the Governor, who would then control the militia and those regiments raised by Rosecrans for State defence. There are very few troops in the department, at all events, and but little else to be done than a Provost-Marshal's duty; but it is not likely that bushwhacking and predatory warfare will cease for at least another year, even with the utmost vigilance and severest punishment of the military authorities.

B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Constitutional Amendment—Object of the Committee Sent to Washington—Proposed Bridge at Louisville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The Senate, on the 17th, tabled the resolution recommending the anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution, with an amendment requiring the owners' consent and just compensation—20 yeas, of them 10 Guthrie men, 7 Rousseau;) 11 yeas, (6 Guthrie, 3 Rousseau.) The Senate, on the 10th, voted for said amendment to that resolution—24 yeas, (19 Guthrie, 2 Rousseau;) 8 nays, (all Rousseau.) The Senate, on the 12th, voted on Gen. Whitaker's proposition to amend by allowing compensation only to the loyal owner—15 yeas, (11 Rousseau, 3 Guthrie;) 18 nays, (all Guthrie, save 2 Secesh.)

All House resolutions about slavery are referred to a select committee of nine, appointed by the Speaker, a Guthrie man, and so composed of 5 Guthrie to 4 Rousseau, (W. R. Kinney, of Henderson; J. H. Lowry, of Todd; Wm. L. Neale, of Madison; F. M. Ray, of Hickman.) Mr. Lowry offers resolutions for the Constitutional amendment, as the most practical mode of disposing of the Slavery question, and thereby giving Constitutoinal sanction to the already practical freedom of the negro; and for the immediate passage of such laws as are necessary to secure the labor of the free negro, as of vast practical importance to the interests of this State. Mr. Kinney has made an able speech for the Constitutional amendment. He asks: "Shall we cling to the shadow, now that we have lost the substance? The benefits hitherto derived from the institution can be realized no more. Shall we suffer our prejudices to cause us to retain all its evils and inconveniences?"

It seems not unlikely that (if any action at all is taken) the Legislature may, at least, pass a resolution recommending the Constitutional amendment with an amendment requiring the consent or allowing the compensation of loyal owners, men who have given no voluntary aid to the rebellion; and pass laws modifying our slave code, if not virtually annulling it, in favor of the practically freed negro.

Gen. Whitaker heads the Legislative Committee appointed to "lay before the President of the United States the condition and grievances of Kentucky, resulting from guerrillas and predatory bands of outlaws, who are murdering and robbing, and will, unless driven out, destroy millions of property and depopulate portions of the State; and to urge upon him the importance of exempting this State from further draft until a sufficient military organization can be effected to drive out the marauders."

Mr. Guthrie is said to be working like a beaver for the passage through Congress of the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad-bridge across the Ohio at this point. He states that in three years the Government has paid for portage across the river twice the sum requisite for building a bridge.

PONTIAC.

Louisville Bestirring Herself to Avoid the Draft—The Legislature Moving Strong Against Guerrillaism—Significant Free Labor Resolution of a Guthrie Senator.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

This city, at the eleventh hour, proposes, with the Legislature's permission, to raise $100,000 bounty-money to free herself from the draft; and she asks the Legislature to make substitute-brokerage a high misdemeanor, and conviction thereof punishable by $500 fine and six months' imprisonment.

The Senate, twenty-five to seven, has passed Ex-Gov. James F. Robinson's bill, requiring that every white, black, mulatto or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, or burglary, or arson, or shall steal a horse, mule, jack or jennet, shall be punished with death. I reckon the House, with like approach to unanimity, will be equally severe against guerrillaism. May it prove efficient.

Mr. M. P. Marshall, (a Guthrie man,) from the Senate Select Committee on Slavery, reports bills exempting masters from responsibility for clothing, &c., of slaves who voluntarily leave their masters, relieving the master from paying rewards for apprehension of slaves, and otherwise reducing masters' responsibility; and a resolution.

"That it is the duty of this Legislature to pass such laws in relation to slavery as will most speedily remedy its demoralized condition, and so dignify labor as to offer inducements for free white laborers to settle in our State."

PONTIAC.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

Its Workings for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1864—A Comparative Statement of the Receipts from all Sources—Interesting Tables, Showing the Amount of Revenue Contributed by each State, &c.—Abstract of Important Report of Commissioner Lewis.

From the Washington Chronicle.

A few advanced copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been received. It is a document numbering 295 pages, closely filled with statistical matter, showing the receipts of revenue derived from all sources from the 1st of September, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1864. The amount of tax collected from individual incomes, articles of manufacture and production, dividends of banks and other corporate associations, salaries of United States officers, licenses for different occupations and places of business, and various other sources are set forth in compact tables. These tables are so systematized that the total amount of tax collected in each Congressional district is shown at a glance.

As will be seen by the extracts which we copy below, the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are nearly three times as great as those derived from the same sources during the ten months ending June 30, 1863. This is due to the corrections made in the original law, and also to the more thorough mode inaugurated of collecting the revenue. Time soon displayed the deficiencies of the old law, and it was superseded by the act which went into effect July 1, 1864.

The present act is an excellent one, and is productive of an immense amount of revenue, yet there is a great deal of room for improvement, which is now engaging the attention of Congress. The receipts from all sources for the month of January, 1865, received at the office of Commissioner Lewis up to the 20th instant, amounted to over twenty-three million dollars, or more than a million per day.

This proves conclusively that the receipts for the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1865, will be more than twice as large as those of the year preceding. There is a great deal less fraud practiced now than formerly, as the department has a thorough detective system, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Government.

The publication of the income lists, although it has raised a great deal of indignation, is yet approved of by the mass of all upright loyal men who do not desire to see their Government, now in its day of trouble, defrauded of great sums of money which are rightfully due to it. It is a notorious fact that there are thousands of men who live in the most luxuriant and costly manner, who return an income which will barely support a small family in a very moderate way of living. Such men do not like to have their wickedness exposed, as it surely is, by the publication of these lists. We hope the Government will continue their publication until they are forced to make honest returns.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED.

The total amount of revenue received from all sources was as follows:

Received by collectors	$102,214,165 10
Receipts from banks, railroad companies, &c., paid directly to commissioner	7,017,547 03
Receipts from salaries	1,705,124 63
Receipts from sale of stamps	5,894,945 14
Receipts from passports through Department of State	10,915 00
Receipts from suits on account of office	408 32
Receipts from warrants for distress	7,968 22
Total receipts	$116,850,672 44

AMOUNT COLLECTED IN EACH STATE.

The amount of collections from each specific source of revenue in each State, as compared with the ten months ending June 30, 1863, is given as follows:

States.	Total collections for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	Refunded.	Net Total.
Maine	$1,172,021 94	$7,335 35	$1,164,686 59
New-Hampshire	1,003,957 58	4,157 41	999,800 17
Vermont	359,387 73	6,691 95	352,695 78
Massachusetts	11,193,473 76	32,821 60	11,160,652 16
Rhode Island	1,831,075 37	40,180 48	1,790,894 89
Connecticut	2,918,885 38	5,318 23	2,913,567 15
New-York	24,688,804 37	52,753 60	24,636,050 77
New-Jersey	2,907,392 37	6,775 93	2,900,616 44
Pennsylvania	13,001,845 17	41,362 38	12,960,482 70
Delaware	363,643 67	1,529 12	362,122 75
Maryland	2,769,450 08	7,501 59	2,671,948 49
Dist. of Col.	348,242 46	88 25	348,154 21
Virginia	137,314 92	198 35	137,116 57
West Virginia	323,010 75	45 40	322,965 35
Kentucky	3,360,868 32	1,277 80	3,799,589 52
Missouri	3,220,972 28	5,540 72	3,215,431 56
Tennessee	598,145 97	——	598,145 97
Louisiana	2,131,300 87	50,100 13	2,131,200 74
Ohio	11,802,272 02	10,938 34	11,791,333 63
Indiana	3,265,666 79	8,265 15	3,257,401 64
Illinois	9,758,351 46	1,860 09	9,756,491 87
Michigan	1,183,671 42	1,509 14	1,182,162 28
Wisconsin	983,461 09	894 29	982,566 80
Iowa	601,953 33	1,615 63	600,337 70
Minnesota	84,075 81	224 25	83,851 56
Kansas	65,164 85	287 27	64,877 58
California	1,646,556 30	4,917 57	1,641,638 73
Oregon	103,905 40	206 94	103,698 46
Nebraska	26,548 41	150 00	26,398 41
New-Mexico	10,941 09	——	10,941 09
Utah	13,748 14	——	13,748 14
Colorado	40,953 83	393 99	40,559 84
Nevada	79,784 33	——	79,784 33
Washington	22,394 92	143 33	22,251 59
Total	$102,509,241 18	$295,076 68	$102,214,165 10

States.	Collections for ten months end'g June 30, 1863.	Net total collections to June 30, '64.
Maine	$481,637 10	$1,646,323 69
New-Hampshire	471,712 80	1,471,512 97
Vermont	190,836 22	543,522 00
Massachusetts	4,443,959 80	15,604,611 96
Rhode Island	774,200 61	2,565,095 50
Connecticut	1,486,767 19	4,400,284 34
New-York	8,670,779 28	33,306,830 05
New-Jersey	1,198,558 74	4,099,175 18
Pennsylvania	4,956,870 82	17,917,353 62
Delaware	163,084 93	526,207 68
Maryland	960,506 19	3,722,454 68
District of Columbia	43,701 49	391,855 70
Virginia	757 68	137,874 25
West Virginia	87,884 57	410,849 92
Kentucky	1,361,358 64	5,160,948 16
Missouri	1,161,739 83	4,377,171 39
Tennessee	——	598,145 97
Louisiana	159,254 90	2,290,455 64
Ohio	3,195,886 67	14,987,200 35
Indiana	988,709 05	4,246,110 69
Illinois	2,057,663 43	11,814,154 80
Michigan	460,210 30	1,612,372 58
Wisconsin	402,326 50	1,384,893 30
Iowa	279,181 91	879,519 61
Minnesota	59,561 27	143,412 83
Kansas	38,966 47	103,784 65
California	624,954 51	2,266,593 24
Oregon	61,304 39	165,002 85
Nebraska	12,419 45	38,817 86
New-Mexico	9,318 00	20,259 09
Utah	6,140 96	19,889 10
Colorado	21,078 85	61,638 69
Nevada	22,904 61	102,688 94
Washington	15,160 57	37,412 16
Total	*$34,769,257 73	$186,983,422 83

* $521,401 77, the difference between the amount above given and the corresponding amount in the last annual report, is the balance of collections for 1863, reported to the office since the date of that report.

In addition to the $102,214,165 10 collected during the year ending June 30, 1864, there was paid directly to the bureau the sum of $14,636,507 34, making the total receipts $116,850,672 44. Of the $102,214,165 10, collected during the year, the collectors have paid into the treasury $93,833,415 28.

The total amount of taxes collected on incomes other than that derived from being an officer of the Government, was $14,919,279 58 Of this New-York paid $4,918,369 67; Pennsylvania, $2,035,166 03; Massachusetts, $1,904,732 03; Ohio, $1,117,691 18; Illinois, $586,435; and California, $580,327 01. The balance of the States, with the exception of Maryland, which is returned $510,765 27, paid less than $500,000 each. The District of Columbia paid $146,689 24, which is more than the revenue derived from the same source in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota, and Kansas combined.

The following is a table of the amount realized from incomes in some of the wealthiest districts in the different States:

NEW-YORK.

Eighth Congressional District	$1,379,012 68
Sixth Congressional District	931,515 06
Third Congressional District	457,890 02

PENNSYLVANIA.

Second Congressional District	$488,977 47
Fourth Congressional District	217,060 74
First Congressional District	173,901 05

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth Congressional District	$660,172 71
Third Congressional District	518,442 01
Seventh Congressional District	151,485 73

OHIO.

First Congressional District	$218,587 83
Second Congressional District	211,533 45
Third Congressional District	109,708 13

LICENSES.

The total amount derived from licenses for business, exhibitions, &c., was $7,178,205 26. From retail liquor dealers' licenses the amount collected was $1,612,736 25; from retail dealers, $1,336,345 95; from wholesale dealers, $1,229,787 01; from wholesale dealers in liquor, $176,764 76; from commercial brokers, $204,098 26; manufacturers, $471,691 45; physicians, $232,774 04; from peddlers of all descriptions, $264,111 54; lawyers, $129,166 20; hotels, $238,081 82; brokers of cattle, $106,337 29; and money brokers, $98,678 05. The amount derived in the District of Columbia from this source of revenue was $104,937 47.

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

The gross amount of taxes received from manufactures and productions was $75,403,386 60. Of this New-York contributed $16,814,455 90; Pennsylvania, $9,585,504 65; Ohio, $9,453,335 95; Illinois, 8,358,949 83; Massachusetts, $8,250,872 92; Kentucky $3,061,489 64; Indiana, $2,549,890 66; Louisiana, $1,893,911 41; Maryland, $1,842,728 82; Rhode Island, $1,340,387 23; Maine, $882,980 14; and the District of Columbia, $71,341 33.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS AND GROSS RECEIPTS OF STEAMERS, EXPRESS COMPANIES, ETC.

The total amount of revenue derived from slaughtered animals was $695,201 68; from gross receipts of steamers, express companies, &c., $2,895,998 63; from sales by auction, &c., $138,082 43; from legacies, $310,836 18.

FROM FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The receipts from fermented liquors, such as ale, beer, cider, &c., was $2,223,719 73. To this sum New-York contributed $780,255 78; Pennsylvania, $310,287 98; Ohio, $209,685 97; Illinois, $155,570 21; and District of Columbia, $9,216 13. The First District of Illinois paid a tax on fermented liquors of $100,379 64, a greater amount than was paid by any other district in the country.

CIGARS.

The amount derived from cigars was $1,255 424 79. Of this sum, New-York paid $356,461 47; Pennsylvania, $292,784 07; Ohio, $115,650 60; and Massachusetts, $97,547 27.

IRON.

In the manufacture of iron, Pennsylvania takes the lead. The total amount collected in that State on this article was $955,880 97; New-York paid $606.998 49; Massachusetts, $480.180 51; and Ohio, $208,546 46. The Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, on its manufactures of iron, was taxed $212,281 98, a larger sum than was paid by any other district in the country.

ROCK AND COAL OIL.

The revenue derived from these two kinds of oil was $2,255,328 80. Of this Pennsylvania paid $1,335,156 66; New-York, $243,430 30; Ohio, $241,136 82.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

From distilled spirits there was received $28,431,797 83. Illinois contributed the largest amount, $7,262,433 15; Ohio comes next, $6,442,408 03; New-York next, $5,986,255 30, and Pennsylvania next, $2,194,425 94. The Fifth District of Illinois paid a tax of $2,601,342 62, a larger sum than was paid by any other district.

PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER, LEATHER, ETC.

The amount derived from paper and manufactures of paper was $901,914 17; from leather, $3,697,433 87; from all kinds of tobacco, $7,086,684 74; from manufactures of wool, $3,007,885 73; from manufactures of wood, $1,679,940 25; from sugar produced directly from the sugar-cane, $1,267,616 28; from manufactures of cotton, $1,835,027 75; from raw cotton, $1,268,412 56; from cotton cloths and all textile fabrics before they are prepared, $1,713,148 76; from cigars, $1,255,424 79; from gunpowder, $155,302 07; from incomes on interest on United States securities, $75,373 93; and for miscellaneous manufactures, $6,285,076 32.

We have endeavored in the above summary to give only the amounts derived from the most common articles of manufacture and of consumption. The report contains other facts which are very interesting, but the crowded state of our columns prevents us printing any more.

An Important Bill.

A bill, of which the following is the substance, has been introduced in the State Senate:

Senator Folger's bill provides that on any trial or suit, other than that of adultery or criminal connection, the husband or wife may be compelled to give evidence by deposition.

No husband shall be permitted to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be permitted to disclose any communication made to her, except such as shall have been made in consequence of a business relation.

No minister or priest of any denomination shall be allowed to disclose any confessions made to them; nor any person practising physic or surgery shall be allowed to disclose any information which may be acquired in attending any patients.

Hotel Thieves.—On Friday night John Moore and William Brooks were apprehended, and yesterday Dr. Rich'd J. Bailey, of the steamship *Costa Rica* appeared before Justice Dodge and made oath that one of the prisoners had burglariously entered his room at the Washington Hotel and attempted to rob him. The accused were recently apprehended for an alleged attempt at robbery in the Dey-street House. Skeleton keys, a jimmy and other burglars' tools having been found in their possession, they were committed for trial.

New-York Hospital.—There were 269 patients in this institution yesterday. During the week 62 were admitted, 55 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 29, 1865

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago*, at this port yesterday, from Port Royal Jan. 25, we are in receipt of later intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN's army and Savannah. No fighting had occurred, although Gen. SHERMAN'S forces were far from being idle. The last of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, under Gen. GEARY, left Savannah on the 20th. Gen. GROVER, with a strong body of reinforcements, had arrived and assumed command of the city. Rebel dispatches to the Richmond papers of the 26th and 27th, assert that a heavy body of SHERMAN'S troops is moving up the Savannah river, for the purpose of attacking Augusta. Gen. D. H. HILL is in command of the place, and he has ordered that if the exigency requires it, all the public stores, arsenals and powder works must be destroyed. The rebels are evidently in much alarm. We are indebted to Purser ELY, of the *Arago*, for the prompt delivery of our files and dispatches.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. LEE had been appointed General-in-Chief, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting SHERMAN.

A dispatch from Wilmington, dated Jan. 19, received in Richmond on Thursday, reports the capture of the pirate *Olustee, alias Tallahassee*, while attempting to run into New-Inlet.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed March 10 as a fast day. He never yet made such an appointment that was not followed by a Union victory.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was voted to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State was adopted. A spicy discussion sprang up on a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, to appoint a select committee of five on the "Corruptions of the Government." Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

The House was entirely devoted to listening to speeches on the anti-slavery constituti onal amendments.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Cuba*, with dates to the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool. Her news is two days later, but unimportant. The Prime Ministers of Sweden and the Netherlands had written exceedingly neutral replies to the manifesto sent them by the rebel commissioners. ALFRED TENNY, son, Poet Laureate, had been created a Baronet. Lady BROUHAM is dead. The Italian Government has cautioned the clergy against publishing the Pope's encyclical without first receiving an authorization. The steamer *Lelia*, a blockade-runner, from Liverpool for Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost January 15, off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from 18 to 40.

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and Merchandise opened rather briskly on Saturday, at generally advancing prices, but closed tamely and irregularly, influenced by the fluctuations in gold. The freight engagements were less extensive, including 225 bales Cotton for Liverpool, making nearly 2,100 bales taken for that port within four days.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fifth Ward Police Station, upon the body of JOHNSTON POLLOCK, a young machinist, who was shot, on Wednesday evening last, by one CATHARINE HUNT, in her room, on the northwest corner of Church and Lispenard streets. One HENRY YELVERTON, who is said to be a bounty-jumper, was implicated in the shooting. The Coroner committed the girl to the Tombs, and issued a warrant for the apprehension of YELVERTON.

Mr. SAMUEL DICK, a venerable retired merchant, committed suicide by hanging at his residence, No. 28 Stanton-street, on Thursday.

Mrs. SUSAN PLASTER was drowned yesterday morning, while attempting to go on board the schooner *Kate Brigham*, at Pier No. 44 East River.

Mr. G. VERPLANCK was robbed by highwaymen in Ninety-first-street, on Friday night.

ROBERT COBB KENNEDY, one of the rebel incendiaries, is on trial before a court-martial. The proceedings are secret.

A serious disturbance is reported to have occurred yesterday morning in two of the new Hudson-street horse-cars, between Hudson River Railroad commuters and conductors of the new cars. The commuters insist upon being taken to Chambers-street free of charge, as heretofore; but the company instruct their conductors to demand six cents from Thirtieth-street down.

Gen. SHERMAN writes to the Society of California Pioneers: "I recall with exceeding pleasure my early adventures in that land of gold, and think I learned during my wandering over its plains and mountains the lessons of patience and endurance which have enabled me to lead armies successfully in this war."

The people of Rhode Island are disgusted. Gov. SMITH has issued his proclamation declaring the quota of the State to be filled, and the Legislature formally thanked him for his efforts, whereupon it appears that there is a deficiency after all, and a large one at that. The Eastern District is short 904 and the Western 555, according to the Provost-Marshal General's mysterious figuring.

The cost of working railroads in this country has been greatly enhanced of late. The directors of the Worcester road report that the labor rolls of that corporation for 1864 exceed those of the previous year by 28½ per cent.; the cost of fuel by 64 per cent.; of material for repairs by an average of 22 per cent.

The Board of Officers appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to examine into the cause of the bursting of Parrott guns in the first attack upon Fort Fisher, have made a very voluminous report, which will soon be printed. The report does not reach any positive conclusion. Some facts appeared to indicate a lack of care in handling one or two of the guns. The board are of opinion that the bursting was occasioned by premature explosion, and experiments will be made to further test the merits and strength of the guns.

The committee recently appointed by the State Senate continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. The Deputy Comptroller was examined, but nothing of interest was elicited. The committee will continue its examination to-morrow morning at 75 Duane-street. It is probable that as soon as the City Inspector's Department has been examined, the committee will adjourn and report to the Legislature.

The Dutch (Holland) papers claim Gen. SHERMAN for a Dutchman. A few years ago, they say, he was a journeyman dyer in Pilburg, and subsequently emigrated with a few of his fellow-workmen to America, in consequence of a commercial failure in which they were concerned in Amsterdam.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The tenor of the talk in inside circles of the State Department indicates the reception of advices confirmatory, in some degree, of the report that MAXIMILIAN has conditionally ceded several States of Northern Mexico to NAPOLEON. It is known that English vessels and adventurers have lately got considerable silver from Sonora at very remunerative profits, and that the French have been so anxious for a share of this business that very serious trouble has lately arisen at some points on the coast, and our Consuls have felt it prudent to leave their stations. This hypothecation of the country to NAPOLEON will probably throw this silver trade and plundering into French hands entirely. It will probably be developed in time that Gen. SICKLES has gone to the Pacific coast to look after our interests in this matter."

The Boston *Post* correspondent, writing from Washington, says: "The Committee on Elections have decided to admit the New-Orleans Representatives from Louisiana. Mr. FIELDS addressed a very humble letter to Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Election Committee, apologizing for his assault on Mr. KELLEY, and begging that it might not prejudice the interests of his State."

The California journals are discussing, with gravity, the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S colonization scheme in Northern Mexico, and generally take the view that it will relieve the state of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers, many of whom are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Dr. GWIN, and that eventually American settlers will revolutionize the country, if the Monroe doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United States Government.

Mr. HENRY BENEDICT was severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, yesterday afternoon. The flames spread to goods in the store, but were soon extinguished.

Senator JAMES W. NYE, of Nevada, was in town yesterday.

The Steamship *Commander*, from Savannah for New York, with a full cargo of Gen. SHERMAN'S cotton, was seen off Smith's Island on 25th, with loss of rudder.

The Small-Pox Precautions.

The condition of the city in the matter of small-pox, requires immediate and vigorous attention by the authorities. More than forty deaths by this disease were reported for a recent week, and, allowing twelve cases for each death, we should have some five hundred cases for a single week. This, we are convinced, is a low estimate—the number is much nearer one thousand. There is not a school in which children of the laboring classes attend, where a number of cases are not reported; the tenement-houses are full of it, as any dispensary visitor will inform one; the Small-pox Hospital is crowded to overflowing. We hear of the disease on every hand; and yet, as is well known, the relatives of the persons diseased will seldom report them as cases of small-pox, on account of the odium it excites in the tenement-houses, and the fear of their removal to the public hospitals. All the poorer parts of the city we believe now to be more or less infected with this pest. And it appears we are spreading it to the country and the army.

Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, in his new Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene, says: "In our armies small-pox is almost constantly present, and nothing but the most vigilant attention to vaccination could have prevented its rapid extension. In 1862, contractors were in the habit of sending their cloth into all the pestiferous dens of New-York to be made up, and from that source the small-pox was frequently introduced into the army."

The Citizens' Association is doing a useful work, by instructing its Sanitary Inspectors to report as to the causes of the spread of this terrible and loathsome disease. One inspector, in showing how newly-made clothing from crowded apartments, where tailors are at work, may be an agency of its dissemination, states, in regard to a single tenement-house in his district:

"In 71 apartments there reside 504 persons, averaging a little more than seven persons to each occupied domicile. The entire amount of space in the rooms occupied is 138,840 cubic feet, which would be equal to a single room 118 feet square, and about 10 feet high, giving each individual an average of about 275 cubic feet, equal to a closet 5 feet square and 11 feet high. It must be recollected that the above total space contains not only its 504 inhabitants, but their furniture, bedding, and household utensils, besides no small portion of their excretions, as is painfully evident to every one who, in these regions, has the misfortune to possess an acute sense of smell. Of the entire number of tenements, four only were found in a condition approaching cleanliness. It need scarcely be said that the entire establishment swarms with vermin. In seven of the tenements tailoring was carried on. In five out of seven the articles manufactured were for the use of the army. In two of these rooms patients were found sick of contagious diseases. It was admitted that 19 persons were unvaccinated. These were chiefly children, but it is probable that a much larger number are unprotected from variola, for in several instances those who asserted that the operation had been successfully performed, failed on examination to exhibit a vaccine scar."

In another chapter of the same report there is the following statement:

"I have noted about eighty junk-shops and second-hand stores in this district. They not unfrequently become sources whence infectious disease is disseminated. The articles of wearing apparel exposed for sale at stores of this class are occasionally brought from the most pestilential localities. It too often happens, that on the recovery, removal, or death of a patient ill of small-pox or typhus fever, all the clothing used about his person, is disposed of to the first itinerant dealer that calls, and thus finds its way, saturated with contagion, to these establishments. Through these reprehensible practices variolous disease is, doubtless, spread far and wide. Nor is the business of first-class clothing-houses carried on without occasionally endangering the health of those who patronize them. In localities where small-pox prevailed I found, in some instances within a few feet of the patients, tailors at work for our best clothing establishments. Such infected vestments—worse than the tunic of the Centaur—bring disease and death not only to the wearer, but to many others. The occupant of the crowded tenant-house procures from such a source a coat or a blanket, and soon a loathsome pest attacks the young and unprotected members of his family, and ultimately spreads through the entire quarter, destroying life after life, and endangering the health of a large community. Small-pox, suddenly breaking out in some rural district, often owes its unsuspected origin to the above causes."

And yet of all human maladies, not one is so much under the control of science as small-pox. The skill and care of man can absolutely eradicate it from a locality. There are large towns of Europe where it has not made its appearance for a decade.

Had we anything like a responsible and well-trained Health Commissioner over the city, we could be absolutely free from this scourge. In the meantime, till the Legislature passes the Health Bill, individuals must do all they can to check the disease.

The dispensaries are performing a most beneficent work, though we understand several are out of the vaccine matter, but they need private help in vaccinating the poor.

We could wish that the Board of Education would take the subject up, and insist on every public school being vaccinated throughout, or such children as have not hitherto been thus guarded. The little confusion such a proceeding might occasion would be well atoned for by the vast benefit to the public health and to the children themselves. The Commissioners of Emigration should require every newly-arrived immigrant to be at once vaccinated, if he has not previously been; the Commissioners of Charity and the visitors for the Poor Association, should condition their alms on the recipients going at once to the dispensaries for this purpose.

In this and similar ways a great multitude of ignorant persons and of children might be guarded against this terrible pestilence.

England and Russia in the Orient.

Since the death of the Macedonian ALEXANDER, the office of "Great King" has been in abeyance—the sceptre of Asia has been wielded by no single hand. But two great Powers are now in the arena contending for the empire of the Orient, and endeavoring by arms and intrigue to extend their dominion over that vast and populous continent. These rivals are Russia and England—the one advancing from the North, the other from the South. The one pressing onward from the "icy regions" of Siberia, and the other from the "burning plains of Ind."

From the Ural Mountains to Behring's Straits, from the Black Sea to the frontiers of China, the supremacy of the Czar is already firmly established, while the whole of the Peninsula of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, with all its princes and people, acknowledges the sovereignty of England. Day after day the confines of their conquests approach nearer and nearer to each other—day after day the space which separates these aspiring antagonists grows smaller and smaller. But the feelings with which the candidates for universal empire regard the advent of the struggle are of a very opposite character. Russia yearns for the arrival of that future which shall bring her face to face with her enemy, and enable her, by a few great victories, to become mistress of that magnificent country, whose wealth will recompense her for all the toils and perils and privations she has endured while essaying to reach it. England views with apprehension—almost with terror—the increasing proximity of her rival, and the imminency of that conflict which shall expose the fragile nature of the fabric that she has erected beyond the Indus, and strip her forever of her much-valued Oriental dependency.

Every effort, in fact, within the power of England to make, she has made in our time to retard the advance of the Muscovite, and to avert the dreaded encounter. It was for this that she stooped to play second fiddle to France in the Crimean war, and to damage her ancient prestige. It is for this that she persists in bolstering up the "sick man" at Constantinople, and sustaining the wretched despotism of the Ottoman race. But all the attempts of England to stem the tide of Russian conquest in Asia, and to stop the progress of her rival toward India, have been in vain, since, though the Muscovite was worsted in the Crimean war, and the Moslem still reigns at Constantinople, the successes of Russia in the East have been unvaried and important. She has subdued the hardy natives of the Caucassian highlands, marched her armies into the valley of the Iaxartes, added Turkistan to her other acquisitions, and extended her influence and her empire almost to the frontier of Persia, which means that Russia is now encamped in the heart of central Asia, with no considerable region between her and India, save the country above-named. But even this barrier will be overleaped in the next quarter of a century, and then Russia will be in the presence of her antagonist, and the first misunderstanding that arises between the rival Powers will be the signal for a conflict which will determine the fate of India and the East.

In such a conflict the Power which professes to come as a liberator will always have a great advantage over an enemy whose long oppression has rendered it odious to the subject people.

The Church and the Press in Scotland.

There is a society in Scotland of a *quasi* religious, *quasi* ecclesiastical character, styled the "Working Men's Sabbath Protective Association," the main object of which is to get a parliamentary enactment passed to prevent the running of railway trains, the dispatch or distribution of mails, or work of any kind, but what is of the strictest necessity, on the Sabbath-day. The association has recently had its energies aroused to the fullest activity by the proposal of the North British Railway Company to open up a new and more extensive system of Sunday traffic than it has heretofore engaged in. Most of the Free Church Presbyteries of the south and southwest of Scotland have taken decided action in the same way as the Sabbath Protective Association, employing all their power and influence, which, in that particular section of country, is very great, indeed, to compel the Government and the public companies into what is called the "Sabbatarian" view of Sunday obligations and duties. The Free Presbytery of Glasgow, which is composed of many of the ablest clergymen of that branch of the Presbyterian Church, is in the fore front in this battle. And an eminent Professor of the same Church, Mr. GIBSON, speaking for the Presbytery, has thrown down the gauntlet to the secular press of the whole United Kingdom in a challenge which is almost as formidable as a papal bull. The challenge is put forth on the ground that Prof. GIBSON regards the secular press as all but atheistical or infidel in its sympathies and teachings, especially in all that bears upon the observance of the Fourth Commandment.

We cannot undertake to defend the secular press of Great Britain from the grave charges which Professor GIBSON brings against it, but until we had read that gentleman's bold denunciation of it, we had supposed that the Scottish journals, as a general rule, were distinguished by a propriety of style and demeanor which might in some cases be almost mistaken for dullness. It seems this is altogether a mistake, and that British journalism altogether is a pestilent agency of the evil one. It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear what Professor GIBSON has to say:

"I believe they, (the Anti-Sabbatarian Party,) would find the contest a very serious one, if the contest was raised of pulpit against press. It would be as formidable as press against pulpit. If the whole pulpits in this country were to do their duty in that respect, I believe the press would not find themselves so very powerful as they imagine themselves to be. *I give them, therefore, a warning that they ought not to compel men in the discharge of public duty to take the position which they are quite entitled to take.* The one, however important, is a mere human institution and invention at the best; the other is a divine institution, and the basis of all divine institutions; and all the press of all the world is not an instrument equal to that instrument which was set up when Christ said—'All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and preach the gospel.' Supposing this country permitted it to have its full effect, where has there been an instrument like that for the moral instruction, the civilization, the intellectual refinement, and refinement in every shape, and the liberties of mankind, can be compared for one moment to that instrument? Why? Because it is the instrument set up and appointed by Him who knew what was in man and knew the end from the beginning. And I could not help feeling indignant when some party, because he could shelter himself under the designation of 'We,' wrote such insolent attacks against those men who faithfully did their duty. I felt we were bound to give them our sympathy and aid in the contest in which they were engaged, and shield them from such insolence. I hold that the man who, when he attacks other people does not fairly come out at least with his name to what he writes, is very much in the position of a man who walks the streets with a bludgeon under his cloak, and hits the unsuspecting parties walking by. We must tell the press, and tell them boldly, that we are quite independent of them. When we take up matters of moral and religious interest, we do it on a higher ground than they can possibly pretend to; and I hold that the judgment of a Presbytery like this, come to after due deliberation, is an immensely more powerful judgment, and ought to command far more weight than some party, nobody knows who, writing, it may be in Edinburgh, or it may be in London, has the influence to get an article into the *Times*. Such article comes out as a mighty thing, as if it bore the weight of this great country against the Sabbath. It is a delusion—it is a thing we ought not to submit to. I counsel my friends in the ministry throughout the Church to do their duty; and if they do their duty, both the pulpit and the Presbytery, and Presbytery itself, have stood far longer and wielded a mightier influence for the benefit of this country, and of all countries, than the press with all the good it has done—and nobody denies it—has ever yielded in times past. Anybody that can doubt that will show himself ignorant of all history, and ignorant, moreover, of what is better."

This is edifying reading, coming from the source it does, and published as it is almost simultaneously with the rescript from the Vatican. We have no doubt, moreover, that Professor GIBSON knows perfectly well what he is talking about when he declares, that in a contest between the press and the pulpit, the press would come off second best. BUCKLE has barely over-estimated the influence of the Church in the "Land o' Cakes." Even a casual observer, visiting Scotland, must have been struck with the profound respect which is paid to clergymen by all classes, high and low, and it would be found, among the mass of the people, for one that would even think of penning his faith to a secular press, one thousand would be ready to hold by the pulpit. Professor GIBSON is pretty nearly right in his measure of his professional power and influence. And the contest now begun it will be interesting to watch.

British Neutrality Under Test.

A case is now pending in one of the subordinate English courts, the issue of which will go far toward showing whether British neutrality is a reality.

Some time back a warrant was issued by Sir THOMAS HENRY, the Bow-street magistrate, for the arrest of Capt. P. S. CORBETT, ex-commander of the Confederate privateer *Shenandoah*. The Captain was supposed to be secreted in Liverpool, and a detective was dispatched to ferret him out. The task, however, was not of easy performance, for the culprit lay close, and baffled the M. P. at the first. But the officer persevered, and, having recognized Mrs. CORBETT in the street, he followed her to the old tar's lair, and ultimately succeeded in capturing him. On the very day of his arrest, the prisoner was conveyed to London, and the next morning was brought before the Bow-street Police Court, and arraigned for having "unlawfully attempted, in October last, on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, to enlist British seamen to serve on board a certain vessel against the Government of the United States of America, with which Government Her Majesty is now at peace." This of course was a heinous offence, as being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and tending to breed a rupture between the two countries. But heinous as it was, it was nevertheless very far from being the head and front of the Captain's delinquency. Before he committed the crime charged in the indictment, he had been guilty of a much more serious one which was not even alluded to in the opening proceedings. He had assumed the command of the *Shenandoah* in the port of London, though knowing she was destined for the Confederate service, and had undertaken to wage predatory warfare against the commercial marine of the American Republic, though this was, equally as the attempted enlistment, a violation of the Proclamation of neutrality, and had a still greater tendency to involve the two States in hostilities.

Nor does the charge made against the prisoner in court set forth the worst feature of his conduct in relation to the enlistment business. Had CORBETT boldly avowed the real nature of the service for which he wanted the men, he would have acted an honest and manly part, even if yet an illegal one. But he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he decoyed the men aboard his ship by representing to them that the *Sea King* or *Shenandoah* was a merchant vessel bound for India, Australia and the remote East, thus aggravating his guilt through the practice of falsehood and fraud. And it was not till he reached Madeira, where he took in his armament, that he proclaimed the true character of his vessel, and openly invited his dupes to embark with him in the piratical enterprise which he was about to enter on.

The criminality of Capt. P. S. CORBETT is therefore of a much deeper dye than would be inferred from the meagre and vague phraseology of the charge, which we fear rather indicates a disposition on the part of the Crown counsel not to expose him to exemplary punishment. Nevertheless three of the decoyed seamen have returned, and appeared as witnesses against the marauder, and if, on the evidence of these men, the judge and the jury before whom the case will be presently tried, do not pronounce a sentence somewhat commensurate with the offender's demerits, then we will again have ample ground for designating British neutrality as one of the greatest of modern *shams*.

Armstrong Gun at Fort Fisher.

Admiral PORTER, with his report of Jan. 20, sends a list of the forts which have fallen into the hands of our forces, and states the interesting fact, that in each of the forts there was an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow," the mark of the English Government, upon it, and the name, "Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG," marked in full on the trunions.

In the list of guns captured, however, he does not specify one gun for each fort, and it may be that he meant by "each of the forts," only Forts Caswell and Fisher, in which there certainly were Armstrong guns. One of these—the one mounted in Fort Fisher—is said to have been presented by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to JEFF. DAVIS, and is described as a very beautiful gun, made of twist wrought iron, with a solid mahogany carriage. This gun the rebels seem naturally to have been very choice of, as Col. LAMB'S orders in reference to the fire from Fort Fisher on the first attack specified that "the Armstrong will not be fired except by special orders," and certainly this is not to be wondered at. The English Government has the patent for these guns, it is understood, but still the Government itself can hardly have furnished all the Armstrongs which were mounted—one in each fort. It is more reasonable to suppose that they were furnished by the maker himself, whose name they bear. And if Sir WILLIAM not only furnished all these guns, but made a present of this ornamental one, the rebels would naturally be very choice of it. And we shall also be very choice of it. A telegram from Washington states that it is to be deposited at West Point. We trust that it will be so labeled, that every one who sees it will know what it is and how it came there. We trust, also, that if the inquiry which suggested itself to Admiral PORTER, as to how these guns, which the English Government claims the exclusive right to use, came into the possession of the rebels, is ever answered, the answer may always be found posted up in some durable way wherever the gun is, so that the gun may always tell the double story of the bravery of our gallant soldiers and sailors, and of the sincerity of England's neutrality.

THE DEAD OF 1864.—The most casual review of the necrological record of the bygone year, which we publish in other columns to-day, will show how rich a harvest death has been reaping. Of those who were or had been in active public life—some of them high in rank—among ourselves, a year ago, we miss to-day such names as TANEY, DAYTON, JOSIAH QUINCY, DALLAS, LOVEJOY, GIDDINGS. From among the clergy we find absent Archbishop HUGHES, GORDON and MYRON WINSLOW, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, THOMAS STARR KING, Dr. POTTS, and scores of others scarcely less known through the different sections of the Church. From the catholic world of science, of art and of letters, the ingathering has seldom been so heavy in a single year. We call up, for instance, such names as HAWTHORNE, SILLIMAN, MORRIS, PARK BENJAMIN, WILLIAM HUNT, DAVID ROBERTS, JOHN LEECH, CATHARINE SINCLAIR, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, ALARIC A. WATTS, Miss PROCTOR, SPEKE, (the traveler,) N. W. SENIOR; besides in dramatic and lyric art WALLACK, ROBSON and Mrs. WOOD. From the military and naval lists we find absent such glorious names as SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH, McPHERSON and W. D. PORTER—how many others, alas!—scarcely even second to these in the nobility of their record! Of titled and leading representative men in Great Britain and continental Europe, the necrological record is more than of average length. In the list we find the Dukes of NEWCASTLE, ATHOLE and CLEVELAND, the Earls of CARLISLE and ABERDEEN, the Marquis of BRISTOL, Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. MOCQUARD, the Chevalier HULSEMANN and the Count GEORGI. A score or more Princes and Princesses might be added to bring up the long funeral train, not including the late reigning sovereigns of Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

The Union League Club on the Amendment

The following resolutions, reported by the Executive Committee, were unanimously passed at a special meeting of the Union League Club of this city, on Friday evening:

Whereas, Apart from all moral questions connected with the system of slavery, or its incongruity with the Declaration of Independence, it has constituted, by the confession of the rebels themselves, both the motive and the strength of the pending rebellion against the National Government, and has, by waging a wicked war, wasted the lives and treasures of the American people, and has thus forfeited all right to further recognition and protection;

Whereas, For the avoidance of all further controversy on this vexed subject, and for the advisement of the world of the future character of this republic, and that free homes in the South invite foreign emigration, and generally as a guaranty for the peace, unity, stability, prosperity and power of the republic, it is expedient that the abolition of slavery by the military and naval arm should be confirmed and concluded beyond all cavil by the constitutional will of the nation at the earliest moment possible; therefore,

Resolved, That this Club approve of the passage by our present Congress of the constitutional amendment forbidding the existence of slavery henceforth, to the end that the same may be promptly submitted to the judgment of the American people, and that a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to represent their views to members of the House of Representatives, and to take such further action for the development of public opinion in favor of such amendment as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That this Club, impressed with the immediate importance of the creation of a Bureau at Washington devoted to the affairs of the Freedmen of the South, appoint a committee of nine to further the organization of such a Bureau by the present Congress, with ample provision for the protection of the Freedmen in their rights, and for the establishment of schools for their instruction in reading and writing.

The following are the committee:

George Bancroft, Elliott C. Cowdin, Charles H. Marshall, Jackson S. Schultz, H. B. Roosevelt, John Jay, Henry E. Clark, J. Parker Handy, Isaac Sherman, George W. Lane, Francis B. Cutting, C. E. Detmold, William Allen Butler, Isaac H. Bailly.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star—Gov. Hahn on Emancipation—Miscellaneous.

The steamer *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans Jan. 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express Company, No. 6 Broadway, for full files of New-Orleans papers.

EMANCIPATION.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HAHN.

Whereas, Our sister States of Missouri and Tennessee, assembled in convention representing the loyal people of their respective commonwealths, have each passed edicts of emancipation, declaring the freedom of all slaves within their borders, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and

Whereas, Said edicts of emancipation by our late slaveholding sisters are acts of great historic significance, worthy all praise and commemoration, as indicating the progress of ideas, the courage, fidelity and humanity of the people, and the early establishment of the National Government upon the permanent basis of freedom and justice;

Therefore, I, MICHAEL HAHN, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in the name of our Free State and loyal people, do hereby extend to Missouri and Tennessee, and to the noble representatives in their respective conventions, thanks and congratulations.

And further, I do recommend that Tuesday next, the 24th day of January, shall be observed and respected by our people as a holiday for recreation and festivity, in honor of the memorable Emancipation Acts of the now Free States of Missouri and Tennessee; which acts, with those of Louisiana and Maryland, are forerunners of the time when "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Given under my hand and seal of the State, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1865, and in the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: MICHAEL HAHN.
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

From the New-Orleans Independent, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from Cairo, arrived here yesterday, bringing down 173 exchanged prisoners from Johnson's Island, captured in Arkansas and Missouri at different periods. They have been confined on JOHNSON'S Island from six months to two years. A portion of them were captured by Gen. STEELE in his last Spring campaign. We learn that the health of the island was considered good when these prisoners left. Only about three deaths occurred a week. The number of prisoners remaining on the island is 3,110, which are shortly to be exchanged.

The prisoners were brought down in charge of Capt. GARRETT NAGLE, Sixth Regiment Vol. R. C., and will be sent up Red River for exchange.

SERIOUS FIRE.

From the New Orleans Picayune Journal.

The most severe loss occasioned by the fire of yesterday morning, in Camp-street, arises from the destruction of the notarial records of HUGH MADDEN, Esq., Notary Public. These comprise the records of the following notaries public: WM. Y. LEWIS, S. H. LEWIS, E. L. LEWIS, and PARIS CHILDRESS, from 1825 to 1857; also the records of D. I. RICARDO, I. P. GILLY, and S. W. WATERS, from 1846 to 1853. The records of WM. Y. LEWIS covered some most important acts connected with commerce and real estate. He was an average adjuster for twenty years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Era* has passed into other hands, and changed its name to the *Independent*.

—Gen. HURLBUT has issued orders preliminary to a draft.

Obituary.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN. WHEELOCK.

Referring to the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. WHEELOCK, who died at Washington a few days ago, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "At the outbreak of the war, he was engaged in a large and prosperous business. This he abandoned after the fall of Sumter, and immediately devoted himself to raising men for the army, pledging himself to provide for their families. In a conversation with the writer of this, in the Summer of 1861, he said: 'I am worth, I think, in the neighborhood of $10,000. Half of this I have already given or pledged; and if my country wants the other half, it can have it and myself in the bargain.' Becoming impatient with the slow progress of the war, he soon after commenced raising a regiment on his own hook, fed and housed several hundred men at his personal expense for many months, and after a series of embarrassments and disappointments that would have disheartened almost any other man, completed its organization and marched it to the field. Entirely without military experience, and with but a very limited general education, he became one of the best volunteer officers in the service, and so signally distinguished himself that he was breveted Brigadier-General for bravery and good soldiership. He had seen much service, was engaged in many of the bloodiest battles in Virginia, was taken prisoner, if we mistake not, at the second battle of Bull Run, and tasted for many months the sweets of prison life at Richmond, but was subsequently exchanged, when he rejoined his old regiment and did more gallant service in behalf of the old flag. He had the true heroic mettle, and would, had he lived, still further made his mark as a soldier.

DR. ROBERT M. S. JACKSON.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the death at Chattanooga, of Dr. ROBERT M. S. JACKSON, Medical Inspector of the Twenty third Army Corps, and Acting Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio. It says: "Dr. JACKSON was widely known throughout the State, being distinguished for great force of character, decided opinion, and some eccentricity withal. He was a man of strong and generous feelings, and intense in his patriotism. As a scientific man he had few superiors in Pennsylvania. He was thoroughly versed in all departments of science, and as a geologist and botanist was specially distinguished. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Geological Commission, of which Professor ROGERS was chief, and very much of the results of that survey are due to the skill and industry to Dr. JACKSON. He was an enthusiastic mountaineer, and believed that in the pure air of the Alleghanies the enervated and listless inhabitants of cities and the lowlands would find health, strength and energy. He published, some years ago, a work called *The Mountain*, which is distinguished by a love of nature and by a scientific handling of the topics, which, without being too technical, is of a character to elevate the human mind and teach the reader to look from nature up to nature's God. Some of Dr. JACKSON'S views are bold and startling, but his fine command of language, his chaste and vigorous style, places the book among the most remarkable of its kind ever written. Dr. JACKSON was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, and other learned institutions. His character created for him warm friends wherever he was known, and his untimely death will not be unlamented.

ROBERT P. LEE.

Among the sufferers supposed to have been lost on board the steamer *Melville*, which foundered at sea on the 8th of this month, was Mr. ROBERT P. LEE, a young man of great promise, who had been directed to pass the Winter in the South by his physician. He remained upon the vessel till she sank, and preserved his presence of mind through the suspense which hung over the unhappy company on her decks, doing efficient duty at the pumps, and cheering all with whom he came in contact. As were most of his fellows there, he was resigned to the thought of death, and, with an unselfish cheerfulness, aided the ship's officers to place the ladies in the life-boat, himself refusing to be one in that overcrowded shell. He was last seen floating upon the surface, some hours after the steamer had finally disappeared, and his name swells the sad list of those for whom many bereaved ones eagerly watch, and who, in God's mercy, we trust, may not watch in vain.

THE REBEL INCENDIARIES.—The trial before a court-martial of one of the hotel burners, whose true name has at length been disclosed, and is ROBERT COBB KENNEDY, Captain in the First Louisiana Infantry, has been commenced, but the proceedings are secret. On Thursday night last a knife was discovered under the bed in his cell at police headquarters, and it is thought that with this instrument he intended to make his escape by assassinating his keeper. He little knew the strength of his prison walls or how closely they were guarded.

FROM CITY POINT.

Unfounded Attacks Against the United States Sanitary Commission—Review of the Purpose and Working of that Organization—What it has Already Done and is Doing for our Armies and the Nation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

A disposition has been manifested of late by a portion of the Northern press—that portion of it hitherto most noted for disloyal tendencies, and for a disposition to clog every useful endeavor of our Government and people—to throw discredit upon the United States Sanitary Commission, and to undermine the confidence of the nation in the noble work of mercy to which that institution has been so long, so zealously and so efficiently devoted. If these attacks were confined to the libelous outpourings of filthy ribaldry, to be found in some of our petty Sunday publications, such attacks would be beneath all notice; the very intensity of their vulgarity, personality and falseness being safeguard enough against their impressing any one short of an idiot. But when journals of large circulation and influence, and consequently capable of boundless evil, undertake to prove the Sanitary Commission a mere useless appendage to our armies, a "humbug," performing no good but what the armies can effect without it, and thereby attempt to check the tide of national benevolence, which has hitherto been productive of so much benefit to our suffering soldiers, it is full time for every member of the press, acquainted with the real state of things, to lay such facts before the people as shall disabuse their minds of the grossly false impressions, so gratuitously and wickedly attempted to be spread among them.

It really seems, or ought to seem, a work of superfluity to be attempting, at this late period, any explanation, still less defence, of the workings of the United States Sanitary Commission; but it is singular how utterly ignorant people will often be of the most important movement in their midst, if it does not happen to come across their immediate track of investigation. Although the Sanitary Commission has been in full and active operation ever since June, 1861, dispensing its blessings wherever our armies have made a foothold, over the whole expanse of this continent; although it was created and is authorized by the Government itself—has received the kindly favor of GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and every other general of mark or consideration; although it receives the approval and cordial coöpertion of all the leading medical men of the country, in or out of the army—although it has long since become as inseparable a branch of the service as the Ordnance Department itself—(for our people *will* entertain the absurdly humane notion that it is as necessary to bind up men's wounds as to inflict them by war)—I venture to say that there are many who scarcely know more about this extraordinary institution than that sundry fairs have been gotten up for it; who have no idea whatever of what it has done or is doing, and who are ready to believe the most ridiculous stories respecting it that any designing or dishonest knave may choose to pour into their ears. It is for the benefit of such that I propose to jot down a few facts; believing that I have had opportunities for witnessing the practical working of the Sanitary Commission among our armies, unsurpassed by those of any other man in my vocation.

The Sanitary Commission was established as an independent coworker of the Government; to do, by private liberality, what it is utterly impossible for any Government, no matter how liberal or well-regulated, to effect against all the inevitable delays, risks and impediments incidental to warfare; and nobly has the commission fulfilled its duty. Wherever our armies have moved, it has followed like their shadow, bringing relief and comfort to the suffering soldier, on the battle-field, on the long weary march, in the hospital, at the death-bed, often when no other comforter was or *could be* near. Ask the surviving sufferers of the disastrous campaign of MCCLELLAN in the Peninsula—all the way from Yorktown, through Williamsburgh, West Point, White House, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, to Harrison's Landing, who it was to whom the weary soldier had to look for refreshment to his parched lips, or clothing for his shivering body. The Sanitary Commission was, on that occasion, actually made the forwarding agent of the Government, for the sick and wounded; Government supplying medical stores, fresh beef and bread, the commission *everything else*, even nurses and surgeons; that "everything else" including every conceivable article of food or raiment that can contribute to the health or comfort of our men. Ask the survivors of the bloody fields of Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, what part the commission played in those terrible struggles; always at hand to relieve the wounded or weary—often arriving on the battle-field to their aid even before the Medical Purveyors had been enabled to get their wagons up. At Fredericksburgh, owing to the unexpected amount of slaughter, the Government Medical Department proved quite inadequate, and, but for the timely assistance of the commission, hundreds must have suffered terribly, if not perished. At Chancellorsville the commission were compelled to take all their supplies on the backs of mules, no wheeled vehicles being allowed across the Rapidan, except ambulances and ammunition wagons. After that bloody day, when all our troops and everything had retreated across the river, who remained on the other side to take care of our wounded men? Dr. W. F. SWALM and JAS. GALL, of the Sanitary Commission, and these gallant gentlemen remained there until they saw the last of our wounded soldiers over in safety; the former at the imminent risk of his life; for, having been once before a prisoner in the enemy's hands, he well knew the fate that awaited him if retaken. And the same noble record can be given of the commission in the present campaign; through all the horrors of the Wilderness, down to Coal Harbor, and the position they now hold with the army, which they have never quit for an hour.

Loose charges are brought against the commission, and the impression is tried to be created that the funds so liberally subscribed by the people are being misapplied by dishonest hands. If those who make these villainous charges only took the trouble to come and see for themselves, to watch the vast system of distribution which has been organized, with incredible difficulty, so as to make the advantages of this charity permeate to the remotest nook and corner of our armies, they would be ashamed of penning such scandalous libels. That here and there some unprincipled scoundrel may get in among the agents and abuse his limited trust, until detected and kicked out, is only to say that the commission is composed of human beings. What earthly institution, on so large a scale, could be utterly free of such impediments? But I venture to say that, in its practical working, of every one hundred dollars subscribed by the bounty of a good-hearted people, ninety-nine dollars reach, in one way or other, the humane and laudable object for which the gift is intended.

I speak not of what I hear but what I have seen and know from experience in various parts of the country. It is but two or three months ago that I myself accompanied a boat-load of stores sent by the indefatigable Superintendent here, Dr. ALEXANDER MCDONALD, for the use of our wounded arriving at Deep Bottom. On arriving there, I found the poor fellows being brought in, in all stages of mutilation, and, as usual, there was the Sanitary Commission depot, and their agents, busily applying everything that suffering humanity could require. I, of course, joined in the laudable work. One poor fellow, still stretched on the operating table, had just had his arm cut off near the shoulder and the arteries bound up, as I approached. "Oh Lord!" he cried, "what would'nt I give now for a nice clean flannel shirt." "That you can have, my fine fellow," I said, asking the doctor, at the same time, whether some milk-punch would hurt him. The doctor said, on the contrary, it would do him good; and so off I went to the depot close by, and fetched the much-coveted shirt, and pair of drawers, and a tin dipper three-quarters full of milk-punch. "God bless you, Sir," exclaimed the soldier, taking my hand and squeezing it, as I saw him afterward comfortably stretched on his clean straw bed. "Don't bless me, my friend," I said, "but the dear friends at home who send these things for you." And what was passing between us at that moment is only what is constantly occurring all over the land, in thousands of cases, wherever there is a battle-field, a hospital, a home for the needy or suffering soldier scattered broadcast everywhere. With such scenes before me, how unaccountable appear the motives of those who would, directly or indirectly, attempt to check this sublime flow of genuine philanthropy. Such attempts cannot injure the noble-hearted gentlemen who take a prominent lead in the matter; for their reputations are too well established before the world to suffer by any such detractions; but when we remember how many good-hearted but credulous fools may be induced, by such aspersions, to withhold the aid they intended to apply to so good a purpose, and how such a withholding must necessarily fall back at last upon the poor suffering soldiers fighting for their country, such attempts on the part of some of the members of our press appear not only cruel, illiberal and unjust, but simply devilish.

Nobody but those who have looked narrowly into the matter can form any idea of the vastness of this organization and the amount of good it is accomplishing. They have depots of collection and distribution of supplies established, on the largest scale, at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Haven, Conn., Cincinnati, Cleveland, O., Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Frederick, Md., Annapolis, Md., Harper's Ferry, Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., New-Orleans, La., and City Point, Va. From these various depots all the supplies contributed by the people are sent, by responsible agents, to the front or to the base hospitals, and are thence distributed by innumerable channels to the sick and wounded. Beside these some thirty "Homes and Lodges" are scattered all over the country—from Delaware to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—for their families. Here they can at any time obtain lodging, good wholesome meals, protection, guidance and counsel, &c., all free of any expense whatever, and in these places 2,500 *soldiers and their families are constantly kept, free of cost.*

Then they have what is called the "Special Relief Department," by which all sick, discharged or disabled men, not otherwise provided for, can be guarded, sheltered, fed and helped out of trouble. The object of this important department is—to borrow the language of *The Soldier's Friend*, a little pamphlet which, by the way, should be in the hands of everybody, in or out of the army:

First—To supply to the sick men of the newly-arrived regiments such medicines, food and care as it is impossible for them to receive in the midst of the confusion, and with the unavoidable lack of facilities, from their own officers. The men to be thus aided are those who are not so sick as to have a claim upon a general hospital, but who yet need immediate care to guard them from serious sickness.

Second—To furnish suitable food, lodging, care and assistance, to men who are honorably discharged from service, sent from general hospitals, or from their regiments, but who are often delayed in the cities—sometimes many days—before they obtain their papers and pay.

Third—To communicate with distant regiments, in behalf of discharged men, whose certificates of disability or descriptive lists, on which to draw their pay, prove to be defective; the invalid soldiers being in the meantime cared for, and not exposed to the fatigue and risk of going in person to their regiments to have their papers corrected.

Fourth—To act as the unpaid agent or attorney of discharged soldiers, who are too feeble or too utterly disabled to present their own claims at the Paymaster's office.

Fifth—To look into the condition of discharged men who assume to be without means to pay the expense of going to their homes, and to furnish the necessary means, where the man is found to be true and really in need.

Sixth—To secure to disabled soldiers railroad tickets at reduced rates, and through an agent at the railway station, to see that these men are not robbed or imposed upon by sharpers.

Seventh—To see that all men who are discharged and paid off do at once leave the city for their homes; or, in cases where they have been induced by evil companions to remain behind, to endeavor to rescue them and see them started, with through-tickets, to their own towns.

Eighth—To make reasonably clean and comfortable, before they leave the city, such discharged men as are deficient in cleanliness and clothes.

Ninth—To be prepared to meet, at once, with food or other aid, such immediate necessities as arise when sick men arrive in the city, in large numbers, from battle-fields or distant hospitals.

Tenth—To keep a watchful eye upon all soldiers who are out of hospitals, yet not in service, and give information to the proper authorities, of such soldiers as seem endeavoring to avoid duty or to desert from the ranks.

Then, again, they keep up, at considerable trouble and expense, the "Hospital Directory," to let fathers, mothers, and wives of soldiers, be constantly informed of the location and condition of their dear ones in the general hospital. The enormous amount of grief and apprehensions saved to thousands of homesteads, by this one feature alone, may be gleaned from the fact that nearly *two millions* of names of hospital patients have already been entered in the Directory, and, as a matter of course, hundreds of thousands of anxious questions respecting them been answered.

Beside all this, and far more good than I can attempt to make known in a single letter, the Sanitary Commission is also engaged in one most invaluable act of usefulness to our soldiers and sailors, of which, I think, few people are aware. I mean their "Claim Agencies." It is well known that many soldiers and sailors or their families, having claims against the Government, for pensions, bounty, backpay, &c., being ignorant of the proper means of approaching the authorities, are often beset by city sharpers, purporting to be claim agents, who fleece them of nearly all the little pittance coming to them. To ward off these sharks, the Commission has, by authority of Government, instituted agencies to collect these moneys *for nothing*; so that no soldier or sailor, or their families need henceforth be robbed, unless they choose to be. The necessity of this humane step, on the part of the Commission, is proved by the following well-authenticated facts:

A widow, to whom was due a bounty of $100, employed a certain "agent" to obtain it for her. Among the numerous charges were $5 12 for crossing a river, on the opposite bank of which she lived; $5 12 for returning; $5 for making out his declaration; $5 for mailing it; $5 for taking a letter from the Post-office; $5 for delivering it to her; and so on, until the rascal's bill of fees amounted to $85, leaving to the poor widow $15 *out of her* $100!

A soldier who had been imprisoned at Richmond, and to whom back pay was due amounting to $200, employed an "agent" in Washington City to collect it, and had to pay the fellow for his services $162 *out of the* $200.

In one of our cities a firm charged a private soldier $35 *for collecting* $38; although the papers were perfected, and needed only to be presented to a disbursing officer.

Such villainies have been, and doubtless are still, practiced among the ignorant and unwary. The amount of good which the commission is doing, in this respect, may be judged from the fact that in their Claim Office, at Washington, under the care of Mr. ABBOTT, they have, in three months, recovered for our soldiers and sailors $143,000 of back pay, bounties, pensions, &c., without a cost to them of one cent!

Enormous sums of money have been poured into the coffers of the Sanitary Commission; but who, in glancing at the above very imperfect programme of its doings, can doubt that such gigantic efforts must need a corresponding outlay? People hear of millions being subscribed, and, knowing nothing whatever of what is being actually done, sneeringly ask, "Where does all this money go to?" I will try and let them know where *some* of it goes.

In the Depot Field Hospital at this place—and this, be it remembered, is only *one station*, of multitudes scattered all over the land—no fewer than 22,000 patients were received during the months of June, July, August and September; and we may safely infer that there was not one of that number who did not, in some shape or other, receive direct comfort and benefit from the commission. Ever since the commencement of Gen. GRANT'S great campaign in Virginia until now, the commission has had in the field constantly about 250 men, 150 horses, between 30 and 40 wagons, and kept in perpetual use three steamers and two barges; the greater part of their transportation, from Baltimore and New-York, having been conducted in their own vessels. The amount of supplies issued during that time may be reckoned by millions of dollars in value; $500,000 having been distributed in *vegetables alone*, without which one-half or three-fourths of our army might have been laid down by sickness. From June the 18th to October 1st, the hospital supplies alone amounted in value to $403,933. Besides all this we have to count up the enormous demands upon the Special Relief Department here, the duties of which I explained before, as being quite outside of any help offered to the soldiers in the field or hospital. This special relief amounts, at City Point, to keeping what is tantamount to a very large hotel for all who may come for help, whether soldier, civilian or refugee, matters not, so that it be a case of deserving need; and all this shelter and food is given away without one cent of cost to the participant. That is where the money goes.

I confess that, after a pretty close investigation of this matter, I hardly know which to admire most, the magnificent liberality which can sustain a charity on so vast a scale, or the admirable system which has reduced so complicated a piece of machinery into the beautiful order in which I find it running at present. Nobody but those who have studied the subject, can realize the great amount of labor, capacity for reconciling conflicting elements, administrative talent, patient and unremitting attention required of any one occupying the highly responsible position now so well filled by Dr. MCDONALD. It requires the blending of military, medical, judicial and commercial qualities, of a high order. Seeing and knowing all these things, I lift my feeble voice against what *I feel* to be great and mischievous injustice in those who would misstate them. I go further, and say that when the calm history of these stupendous times comes to be written, among all the glorious features that have been unexpectedly developed in this free Republic—its firmness under unheard-of difficulties and dangers—its deeply-rooted patriotism—its boundless strength and resources—its kindly treatment of a merciless foe—its magnanimous bearing under heaped-up injuries from false or lukewarm friends—nothing will make its loom out more grandly among the nations than that broad spirit of Christian mercy and charity which it has shown, beyond anything the world ever yet witnessed in a time of war; and in that proud wreath of loftiest civilization which has, all this while, been clustering round the brow of the nation, no single gem will shine with steadier and purer lustre than the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Weather—Fifty Thousand Pairs Woolen Mittens Wanted and not Roasted Turkey—The Sanitary Commission—What Has Been Done During the Last Three Months—A Reconnoissance—Mosby in a Critical Condition—Night Attack Upon the Sixth New-York Cavalry Camp—Return of Gen. Devin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, Jan. 22, 1865.

Snow, rain, sleet, hail, sun, rain, describes the fickle kind of weather we have had in this valley during the last twenty-four hours. Men exposed to the weather as pickets and many detailed men suffer terribly in such weather as this. Not one-fourth of the troops have mittens or any covering for their hands. The cost of that fowl dinner last month would have supplied every soldier in the army with good, warm, knit mittens. None of any kind are to be had here now; and if the ladies North desire to die happy, they should forthwith forward about 50,000 pairs of these useful articles. It is not too late in the season; there will be a long "spell" of cold weather between this and next May.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

During the last three months the commission has forwarded from this department about one hundred thousand soldiers' letters, and on about one-third of that number the agent of the commission has paid postage and furnished paper upon which the letters were written and also furnished a large quantity of envelopes. Not less than $70,000 of money received by soldiers has been forwarded to their friends North and receipts obtained for the same. Twenty-five bodies have been disinterred and forwarded at the expense of the commission. In this connection it is well to state that when persons are sent here to recover bodies they should be able to identify the remains to be certain of finding them. The Medical Director, as per letter of yesterday, reports fifty-six "unknown" soldiers buried here. Many of these men were known when they died, but through the carelessness of petty officials no proper entry was made at the time of death; and also, sometimes headboards are put down in the wrong place. JOHN DOE's at the head of RICHARD ROE, for instance, and *vice versa*. The commission has a man engaged now in putting down neat headboards to all the graves, properly lettered, so far as possible.

Annexed will be found a report of the articles issued by the agent in this city during the last three months:

HOSPITAL FOOD AND DELICACIES ISSUED.

Chocolate, lbs	6,291¾	Rice, lbs	137
Coffee, extract of, lbs	52	Rum, bottles	60
Coffee, ground, lbs	1,325	Sago, lbs	23
Condensed milk, lbs	11,291	Salt Fish, lbs	135
Crackers, lbs	6,979	Sugar, white, lbs	2,609
Corn starch, lbs	1,544	Sugar, brown	1,254
Corn Meal, lbs	759	Spices, lbs	14¼
Dried fruit assorted, bbls	3⅛	Tamarinds, gallons	59½
Ext't Jamaica Ginger, bottles	2,563	Tapioca, lbs	68
Farina, lbs	904	Tea, black, lbs	532
Gelatine, pkgs	20	Tea, green, lbs	308
Jellies & preserves, jars	334	Tobacco, lbs	1,981
Lemons	15,657	Tomatoes, lbs	3,413
Lemon Syrup, bot's	16	Onions, bbls	13½
Turkeys, lbs	64	Chickens	243
Maizena, lbs	1,995	Duck	13
Dried Beef, lbs	100	Salt, lbs	192
Nutmegs, lbs	11¾	Fresh Milk, gallons	41
Pickles, gallons	218	Butter, lbs	397½
Pickles, jars	113	Mucilage, bottles	15
Pepper, Cayenne, lbs	19	Vinegar, raspberry	18
Pepper, black, lbs	33	Wine, foreign, bot's	678
Porter, bottles	432	Wine, domestic, bot's	9
Potatoes, bbls	11½	Whisky, bottles	1,037
		Whisky in bulk, gallons	114
		Gin	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcohol, bot's	28	Pomanquadie Salt, bottles	12
Alcohol, gal	1½	Magazines, boxes	2
Bandages, bbls	13½	Morphias, oz	29
Bay Rum, bot's	222	Mutton Tallow, lbs	14
Body bands	343	Old Linen, bbls	22½
Books, vols	53	Housewives	182
Chloroform, bot's	81	Reading Matter, b'xs	10
Pins, bot's	36	Slings	235
Cod Liver Oil, bot's	36	Soap, Castile, lbs	502
Cologne, bot's	60	Soap, Brown, lbs	43
Crutches, prs	697	Splints	398
Fans	132	Sponges, lbs	149
Lint, bbls	14	Tracts, boxes	3
Games	99		

STATIONERY.

Envelopes	33,196	Mugs	175
Ink, bot's	436	Sauce Pans	10
Note paper, reams	89½	Gypsum cans	8
Pencils	898	Kerosene Oil, gals	4
Pen holders	600	Pipes, boxes	2
Pens	1,745	Matches, boxes	106
Saucers	37		

WEARING APPAREL ISSUED.

Drawers—Cotton, pairs	1,574	Shirts—Canton Flannel	5
Drawers—Woolen, pairs	4,765	Shirts—Surgical	67
Handkerchiefs—Pocket	9,401	Shoes, pairs	1,020
Mittens, pairs	143	Slippers, pairs	1,345
Machine Boards	17	Socks—Cotton, pairs	676
Shirts—Cotton, with bosoms	2,307	Socks—Woolen, pairs	5,921
Shirts—Woolen	5,433	Suspenders, pairs	147
		Wrappers	15

HOSPITAL FOOD AND DELICACIES ISSUED.

Ale, bbls	11½	Canned Fruit, lbs	726
Ale, bottles	1,666	Fresh Lamb, lbs	250
Apples, Green bbls	15¼	Cocoa, lbs	29
Apples, Dried, lbs	74	Fresh Bread	5,000
Arrow Root, lbs	1,826	Eggs, bbls	14½
Beef Stock, &c., lbs	235	Condensed Eggs, lbs	667
Blackberry Wine or Brandy, bot's	153	Liquorice, lbs	25
Blackberry Syrup, bottles	24	Flavoring Extracts, bottles	79
Brandy, bot's	10	Bromine, oz	591
Canned Meat, lbs	12½	Condensed Blackberry, lbs	53

BEDDING AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

	Issued.		Issued.
Air cushions	68	Pillow ticks	1,177
Air or water beds	100	Quilts	736
Bed ticks	1,506	Ring Cushions	858
Bed pans	119	Sheets	1,928
Blankets	2,564	Spittoons	12
Brushes, hair	155	Spit cups	127
Chambers	6	Spoons, dozen	113½
Candlesticks	135	Stretchers	5
Combs, coarse	1,525	Towels	2,958
Combs, fine	3,448	Tin cups	2,221
Cushions	2,539	Tin basins	320
Flannel, yards	4	Tin plates	795
Head rests	153	Urinals	19
Knives and forks, dozen	53½	Brooms	77
Lanterns	193	Candles, lbs	259
Mattresses	3	Kerosene stoves	7
Medicine cups	22	Gas lamps	13
Medicine tubes	305	Rubber cloth, yards	7
Netting, Mosquito, pieces	82	Coffee pots	18
Oil silk, pieces	296	Chloride lime, lbs	228
Pails	95	Camp kettles	11
Pillows	1,478	Washboards	6
Pillow cases	2,274	Tin dippers	46
		Rakes	8
		Lapboards	5

By reference to the above report it will be seen that the agents have not been idle. As a general thing I believe a judicious use of the above-named articles has been made, and the sick and wounded soldiers in this Valley will long have reason to remember the timely assistance of the Sanitary Commission. Four months ago I obtained a sponge from the Sanitary agent for a wounded man, to bathe his wound; it was all he wanted. He has thanked the Commission through me forty times since for this little sixpenny sponge. That is the feeling of every man in like circumstances. No man dare traduce the Commission in his presence to-day.

ATTACK UPON A CAVALRY CAMP.

A few nights ago MOBLEY, MOSBY, or some other well informed person in command of 25, 50, 100, 150 or 250 enemies of these United States, made a sudden dash into the camp of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, near Lovettsville, Loudon County, killed two men, wounded nine, including a Lieutenant, and dashed off again, carrying with them two, three, four or five prisoners, several horses, and some other property, both public and private, pertaining to the equipment of a cavalry camp. The enemy pressed up the Harper's Ferry and Lovettsville road, and gobbling the advance pickets, dashed upon the reserve, and then into the main camp. The unseasonable hour of the visit found the Sixth unprepared to receive their guests in an appropriate manner, and for a few minutes they had their own way; but the Sixth finally was around, and the nocturnal visitors were forced to retire precipitately, leaving one dead and one wounded man behind. The object of this attack was undoubtedly to obtain plunder. The fact is, these marauding rebel bands, having thoroughly sacked the country where they operate, are now forced to attack Union camps so as to keep their hand in. It is currently reported that upon the wounded rebel a regular camp pass was found, which enabled him to pass the lines at any time. Whether this was so or not, it is quite evident some one of the attacking force was well acquainted with the camp, for the first dash was made upon tents occupied by recruits, who had arrived the day before. Nearly all the men injured were shot while in their tents, and some of them in fact were asleep. The only cause for congratulation is that the affair terminated with so little loss. The new recruits, it is said, fought well.

THE CONDITION OF MOSBY.

Maj. DURLAND, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, accompanied by Capt. RUTHERFORD, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, and a detachment of men, in a recent reconnoissance in Loudon Valley found no enemy. A citizen doctor was seen at Franklin who, the day before, had conversed with MOSBY'S Quartermaster. According to the statement of the latter, MOSBY was still in a very critical situation, and there was not the utmost confidence felt by his attending physician in his ultimate recovery. The ball, in passing through, had so injured the intestines as to cause serious inflammation.

Brig.-Gen. DEVIN, who has been on a visit to his friends in New-York, returned to camp day before yesterday, and resumed command of his brigade.

A gentleman resides now in the town who was one of the eleven that voted for Mr. LINCOLN at Woodstock in 1860; all who voted thus were compelled to leave the place. This refugee has two sons in the Union army, one of whom, in escaping from the clutches of his father's traitorous neighbors, remained in the mountains three months. Upon his arrival here he could scarcely be induced to speak above a whisper, having been so long surrounded by enemies that he was in constant fear of them.

E. A. PAUL.

Return of Gen. Sheridan—The Inspection Tour—Rebel Raiders and Rebel Sympathizers in Maryland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

The Commanding-General has returned to his headquarters in this town, after having devoted nearly two weeks to a thorough inspection of all the departments under his supervision. As a general thing, I believe the inspection was a very satisfactory one to all parties. I have omitted to state heretofore—because not of sufficient importance to warrant such publicity, and might cause alarm—a little incident that transpired during this inspection; but, as it has given rise to a current rumor that the Commanding-General came near being drowned at one time, I will state the real facts upon which this rumor is based. As is well known, the Potomac has been unusually high this Winter, and at Berlin the current and wind together has interrupted communication with the Virginia shore for days at a time. On one of these occasions Gen. SHERIDAN went to Berlin, with a view of crossing; but was induced not to make the attempt by men acquainted with the river. A few days later he visited Berlin again for the same purpose, when the river was so high and current so rapid that it could only be crossed in a batteau or skiff, and this mode of transit was not unattended by danger. The General, determined not to be foiled in the object he had in view, decided to try the only means of effecting a crossing at hand. The only boat to be had was made of boards, small and flat bottomed—an old rickety affair anyhow; the General and two members of his Staff, Cols. FORSYTH and PAIGE, seated themselves in the boat, when the paddles—one in each end—commenced making their way up stream along the left bank; when a sufficient distance had been gained, the boat was launched into the current; it was swept down the river at a rapid rate, and struck and stuck fast for a little time upon a sunken rock; it was a dangerous position for timid people; as it was, "nerve" prevailed, and the party succeeded in reaching the opposite shore without serious mishap, but received a good wetting on the way. The crossing was attended with so much danger that the party did not deem it expedient to recross that night as was at first intended. The ferry at this point has been improved since this occurrence, and now a crossing can be effected at almost any stage of the water.

THE REBEL RAIDERS AND SYMPATHIZERS IN MARYLAND.

If one-half of the current reports are true, Rockville, in Montgomery County, Md., should be permanently occupied by a sufficient force of Union troops to put down all marauding parties infesting the vicinity. That village seems to be the headquarters for rebel raiders north of the Potomac, and evil-disposed persons do say that many of the so-called raiders were never on the south bank of that river, but reside in Maryland. It was from this depot the party recently captured at the Relay House started, a majority of whom are residents of the State, and on several occasions the Government drivers have had to hurry off the stock in their charge toward Washington, to prevent its being captured by this same class of men; indeed, it is alleged these men have gone so far as to try the pickets in front of Washington. There are yet a great many Secessionists in Maryland, and Rockville and Poolesville seem to be the places of rendezvous for the western counties. Of course, they must find sympathizers wherever their rendezvous is, or else they could not remain there a day. But what else could be expected in Maryland, when Secessionists are so rampant in Washington, in presence of the Government? So long as silly women are permitted to flaunt rebel flags, and wear them with impunity in fashionable assemblies, in the District of Columbia, and officers in the Union army, high in rank, give countenance to this reprehensible conduct by courting the acquaintance of such persons, without a word of reproof, sympathizers with and aiders of rebellion will be found in places no traitor's breath should contaminate, be the same male or female. The close relations existing between rebels in arms and rebel sympathizers in loyal cities, was singularly illustrated a few months ago. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that last Summer, when HARRY GILMORE made a raid upon the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, his relatives and friends in the former city and vicinity were fully apprized of his plans, and a large number of them, with baskets and hampers filled with all the delicacies of the season, started from Baltimore to meet him on the train of cars which he subsequently captured. No sooner had the train been stopped than the friends of GILMORE poured out of the cars in high glee, with well-filled baskets in hand, and proceeded to a grove near by, where the raiders were most hospitably entertained. The pic-nic over, one portion of the company took a return train to Baltimore, and GILMORE moved on to Silver Springs, north of Washington, where he joined the main command.

DIFFICULTY IN THE HUDSON-STREET CARS.—JOHN M. MASON, Esq., Attorney and Counselor, of No. 75 Trinity Buildings, and Mr. THOMAS CUTHELL, of No. 37 Park-row, merchant, were insulted, assaulted, and violently thrust from the new cars which the Hudson River Railroad Company have substituted for the old long cars that formerly took passengers down to Chambers-street. It is reported that a serious fight occurred in one or two of these cars yesterday morning, between certain uncivil and ruffianly conductors and a large number of commuters who, having hitherto ridden to Chambers-street without extra charge, insisted upon their indisputable right to ride in the new cars at least until the expiration of the time to which their commutation tickets are dated. THOMAS J. LAIRD and JAMES P. FINNER, conductors, were taken before Justice DODGE, and by him required to find $500 bail, Messrs. MASON and CUTHELL, being complainants. FINNER was fined $10, and committed in default of bail.

COLD WEATHER.—The week ending Saturday has been the coldest week of the season, and Friday night the coldest night of the week. The thermometer at DELATOUR'S stood, at 7½ o'clock, yesterday morning, five degrees below zero.

William Topping & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will sell BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS at No. 475 Broadway. Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

A Card. THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. No. 575 Broadway. E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

If you want to know what the people think of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Furs, In great variety. Prices reduced 30 per cent. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, Southeast corner Fulton-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—NASE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. G. M. McEckron, CHARLES D. JOHNSON and Miss MARY E. NASE.

DIED.

CRANE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 27, of consumption, ELBERT, youngest son of Philander Crane, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 61 Broome-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to South East, Putnam County, for interment.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN E. COWPERTHWAIT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 117th-st., east of Avenue A.

CAVANNAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANNAH, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Rahway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

DELISSER.—On Friday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, SHELFORD, youngest son of R. L. Delisser, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 142 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, ELLA MAY DAVIS, only daughter of Henry and Mary Jane Davis, aged 5 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, corner of Gates and Read avs., Brooklyn.

DICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL DICK, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Stanton-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on the 10:40 train, Monday, to White Plains for interment.

ESCORIAZA.—On Friday, Jan. 27, ELZIRA, youngest daughter of Virgilio and Mercedes de Escoriaza, aged 4 years and 2 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 169 West 25th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HALSTED.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at his residence in Rye, Westchester County, JAMES D. HALSTED, aged 55 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday next, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

HARTMANN.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, A. D'OTHON HARTMANN, of France, aged 41 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 152 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

LEGGETT.—On Friday, Jan. 27, EDWARD W. LEGGETT, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.

LALOR.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, infant son of Adeline and the late Daniel Lalor, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James Kelly, No. 21 Irving-place, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLLOCK.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, JOHNSTON POLLOCK, youngest son of the late John and Mary C. Pollock, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 382 Washington-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHMITT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, KATY J., youngest daughter of C. J. and Margaret Schmitt, aged 4 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Houston-st. Dutch Reformed Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SAUNDERS.—On Friday, Jan. 27, MARGARET SAUNDERS.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Col. Willett, No. 297 Delancey-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON. PRICE 15 CENTS. A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

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SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—William R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, offers Treatise on Nature's Remedials from Plants, which cure the above, and Liver, Kidney, Throat, Eruptive, Nervous, Rheumatic, Seminal, Urinary, and Female Maladies, Cancer, Spermatorrhœa, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Tumors and Mercurial Diseases. Price 10 cents and mailed.

ROCK BOTTOM.—A LITTLE MORE MONEY wanted to secure valuable petroleum property. P. MOORE, No. 494 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY by the Sabbath Schools of New-York, in behalf of the orphans of soldiers. Fifty-one Sabbath Schools were represented by delegations in the rehearsal yesterday, preparatory to the celebration of the 133d Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Other schools purposing yet to unite will be able to learn the new pieces at the rehearsals, in the great Hall, Cooper Institute, commencing at 2 o'clock every SATURDAY, until the Grand Concerts. DAVID P. HOLTON, Secretary, I. R. O. P.

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS, AN ELOQUENT and inspired speaker, will lecture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, before the Society of the Friends of Progress, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the third in a course of sermons on the Distinguished Women of the Bible. Subject—*Ruth*.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—The Praying Band, under the leadership of SAMUEL HALSTEAD, will conduct the public services of this church Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Heart of the Christian Faith.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE CHURCH Journal this week that the Rev. Mr. YOUNG would read the paper at the next meeting of the Christian Unity Society, was made on incorrect information, Mr. YOUNG not having made such engagement. The Rev. SHELDON DAVIS, of Brooklyn, by request of the Society, will repeat the reading of his interesting paper on the MORAVIANS. The meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, in the chapel of the new Church of the Incarnation, (entrance on 35th-st., corner Madison-av.,) at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching, corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 29th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Morning and afternoon service in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the American Sunday School Union, will be held in Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, Esq., the veteran Sabbath School Missionary, of Illinois, and A. A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn. A collection will be taken up. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-ST., opposite Jones.—The second sermon in the course on "Sanctification" will be preached by the pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Convictions and Inquiries in reference to Sanctification. O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death.* Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. By request, Rev. Dr. SCOTT will (God permitting) preach a discourse in this church on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties and Encouragements of Sabbath-School Teachers.* Sunday-school teachers and friends of Sunday schools are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Is it well with Thee, thy Husband, thy Child?* And at 7½ P. M. *The Power of Influence.* Also, each evening next week, (except Saturday.) Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURE on the History, Order, Doctrines and Worship of the body of Christians known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, in the Hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., and others. Singing by the children.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—BY REQUEST OF the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, a sermon commemorative of the Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D., late Missionary Bishop to China, will be preached by Bishop STEVENS in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN MECHANICS OF THE city are invited to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 30th, at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, to consider if any, and what measures can be undertaken to improve the moral condition of the ten thousand young mechanics of our city who before long must have great influence on its affairs.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritual Worship.* At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Supper.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference. At 3½ P. M., addresses on the subject of *Missions*, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. H. J. FOX, and Rev O. G. HEDSTROM. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING, by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject of the evening lecture—*The Need of a Positive Religious Belief.* The public invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th, by Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near Madison-av. Subject—*History of the English Translation.* Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNITY SOCIETY.—THE REGular monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av. The Rev. SHELDON DAVIS will read a paper on the Moravian Church. By order of the Executive Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—A sermon will be preached before the Association on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rector, Rev. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH MILLS. Young men especially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.—The first, in a course of six lectures on the above subject, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Churchhouse of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE SECOND of the course on *Daniel*, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be given in University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of the Image.*

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LORD'S PRAYER"—ANTHEM by S. K. Whitney; price 60 cents. "There's Rest for All in Heaven"—song and duet, with chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; price 30 cents. Appropriate opening pieces for church service. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Service at 10½ and 7½. The Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. ROBERT W. LEWIS, Missionary of the Floating Church of our Saviour for Seamen, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *The Final Judgment.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN Chapel, West 17th-st., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Morrisania, N. Y.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery.) The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, President of Trinity College, at 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, OF WHICH Bishop SNOW is Pastor, has removed from Hope Chapel to Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. on *The Gathering of Israel.* Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Conversion of John Newton.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Hightstown, N. J., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, of Lancaster, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. L. R. COLLIER, OF CHICAGO, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that church.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching Jan. 29 at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, formerly of the Plymouth Church, Mass.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH, NEAR CLINTON-place.—Rev. Dr. JONAS KING, of Athens, Greece, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 29. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Third service EVERY SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Interesting Debates in the Provincial Parliament.

In the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 23, the Address in answer to the Speech being under discussion, Col. Haultain echoed the statements in the Speech with reference to the outrages which had been committed on the territory of the United States by persons seeking in our hospitality immunity from their evil deeds. He spoke not as a lawyer but as a soldier, and declared that these acts were not war. He congratulated the country on the prompt steps which had been taken to put an end to these acts, and was glad the House was asked to give larger powers to prevent these acts for the future, and to punish those who might perpetrate them. No thoughtful man could contemplate a war between Great Britain and America, without shuddering at the idea. Nevertheless, we ought to prepare for defence. Four years ago, the military position was all in our favor. Then we were an integral part of the greatest military and naval nation in the world, while the Americans had but small numbers of soldiers, a few, though admirably appointed ships. Now, the American armies mustered by hundreds and thousands, and their ships were numberless. What, then, was to be done? Fortify the weak portals, in order to retard the enemy and give time to train the defenders of the country. We must also gradually train the population of this country. We were not, like the mother country, defended by sea; so that her partially trained forces can never be hastily called into action. Our levies would be brought suddenly into collision with the invaders, who, if they meant attack, would certainly not give us time to prepare for it. We must, therefore, have a number of trained men; we must also have more military schools to fit those who are to take command of the armies which would have to be called out. So, again, we should forward the instruction of the volunteers, and last, though not least, he mentioned that we shall require, as military adviser of the Government, one who, from military experience, is competent to give counsel for military affairs; who should be willing to think that he had much to learn of the people and the country, and by going among the people, would give them confidence in his management.

Mr. Dorion referred to the abrogation, by the Americans, of the treaty for the neutrality of the lakes and of the Reciprocity Treaty, and to the establishment by them of the passport system, and he traced all these measures and the consequent expenses to the minds of the people of the United States. They saw that Canada under the late Ministry had been friendly. They now believed that it was unfriendly. When the late Government had, by procuring information and informing the British Minister at Washington, prevented an attack on Buffalo and Johnson's Island, the honorable gentlemen opposite ridiculed and condemned their efforts, and from that day to this their newspapers throughout the country had employed themselves in creating a feeling against the North so strong that it made Southerners believe they might do anything, and still find immunity from the Canadian sympathy. It was this that had made the Americans, after refusing to give notice of the abrogation of the treaties last year, agree to give those notices on a vote of large majorities during the present session of Congress. When this state of things had been brought about the Government, under the influence of fear, had done much more than they need to have done in the way of precaution, which would have prevented all evil. He concluded by saying that he did not think that the Confederation scheme was devised for any good purpose, but only to bring two sets of politicians together, and find them an excuse.

Several paragraphs of the speech were then read. Upon that one respecting the powers to be given the Government for dealing with foreigners being reached,

Mr. Holton said he thought it usual, on demanding unusual legislature, for the Government to give some information as to its reasons. He had seen it stated in some of the newspapers that the *Habeas Corpus* Act was to be suspended.

John A. McDonald declined to give explanations till the bill was brought down, but would say that the statement alluded to was inaccurate.

Mr. Joly said that on this subject he thought a few words should be said. In dealing with a powerful neighbor, a nation, like a man, should show itself both brave and prudent. For this reason he thought that the Government of last year had acted properly and justly toward the United States, and that the present Government should have done what they are doing now before, instead of after Gen. Dix's menace, in which case they would have shown that they acted from motives of justice instead of from those of fear.

Hon. John A. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes.

Hon. Mr. Holton asked the Attorney-General to state generally the purport of the bill.

Hon. John A. McDonald said the first part of the bill was to provide a check on those parties who had found an asylum in this country, and some of whom had abused the hospitality and asylum afforded them by using Canada as a base of hostile operations against the United States. For that purpose, some of the provisions of the Alien Act and the Imperial Act of 1848 were proposed to be introduced to confer on the Government power to give notice to certain persons, who had proved themselves unworthy of the hospitality of this country, by abusing it for improper purposes, to remove from beyond it. There were also clauses giving power as to the seizure and examination of vessels supposed to be fitted out for hostile purposes. Some of the clauses also of the Act of the United States Congress, of 1838, would be included in the bill. It would be remembered that the United States then stood in precisely the same circumstances with regard to Canada as we now stood in with reference to the United States. They found at that time that the law of the United States was insufficient for checking inroads into Canada, and that vessels were being fitted out to convey hostile troops into Canada. Congress, accordingly, passed an exceptional Act to meet those circumstances—to exist for a period of two years. The circumstances were now precisely the same, and he believed his honorable friends opposite would agree that the present law was insufficient, and that new provisions should be enacted. Some of the clauses adopted by Congress in 1838 for our protection were now incorporated in this bill for the protection of the United States. There were also clauses providing that, should there be reasonable ground to suspect parties of being engaged in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, or anything of that kind, to be used for hostile purposes, these parties should be called to show what they were manufacturing these arms or ammunition for, and to prove that they were for harmless and proper purposes. He might state that there were good reasons for these clauses, as the Government knew that arms had actually been in process of construction in this Province, with the view of being used for hostile purposes.

Hon. J. S. McDonald was sure no member of this House would throw any obstacle in the way of the Government passing any law to enforce the neutrality enjoined by Her Majesty. At the same time, the proposed bill gave to the Government powers hitherto unknown in this country, and he thought it should not be urged forward with such haste as to give ground for the impression that we were legislating from any force or compulsion from the other side. We should approach these matters with that calm deliberation which was worthy of a body like this House; and, as only one, instead of two days' notice, as required by the rules, had been given, he thought the bill should stand till to-morrow.

Hon. John A. McDonald said His Excellency and his Ministers had thought this matter of sufficient importance to be included in the speech from the throne, and the House in their address had replied they would give it their immediate attention, and he hoped the objection would be waived.

Hon. Mr. A. A. Dorion—While he agreed with Hon. Mr. Sandfield McDonald that, with reference to this matter, the House should act in a dignified manner, and not under any appearance of compulsion, held, nevertheless, that the Ministers were responsible for the action to be taken, and probably having information which other members had not, they ought to be the judges as to when they ought to bring in such a measure as this. As to the objects of the bill, he was glad to find that the Habeas Corpus Act was not to be infringed upon as had been reported. He thought we should do everything in our power to prevent persons in this country conspiring against the peace of a neighboring friendly country, and, for his own part, he would not object to the introduction of the bill.

Hon. Sandfield McDonald said he found there had been a tacit understanding yesterday that the introduction of the bill to-day would not be objected to. He, therefore, withdrew his motion.

The bill was then introduced and read a first time—second reading to-morrow.

The St. Albans Robbers.

Gov. Smith, of Vermont, on Thursday received the following telegram, which we have been permitted to publish:

Quebec, Jan. 25, 1865.

To Gov. Smith, St. Albans;

The Government has appointed a commission to investigate the conduct of Mr. Coursol, and he is suspended from his duties in the meantime. The Government has also brought down an estimate to the House to-day for the sum of $50,000 in gold, with which to replace the money given up by Lamothe, after the decision given by Justice Coursol. I send you this information as showing the determination of our Government, in addition to what has already passed, to do what they consider to be right in the matter.

C. J. BRYDGES.

Drowned.—Shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, Mrs. Susan Plaster, wife of Capt. Henry Plaster, of the schooner *Kate Brigham*, fell from a plank and was drowned, while attempting to go aboard the vessel as she lay at Pier No. 44, East River. Coroner Gamble held an inquest. Mrs. Plaster was a native of England, aged 33 years.

Robbery in Ninety-first-street.—On Friday evening, Mr. G. Verplanck, warden of the lunatic asylum in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was robbed in Ninety-first-street by two highwaymen, who forced him from his wagon, and stole therefrom a valise and other articles of little value. Capt. Bogart, of the Thirty-first Precinct, sought the thieves, but failed to find them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.	109½	500 Erie Railway	73¾
2,000 do	109¾	250 do	73⅝
65,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109	2300 do	73½
4,000 do	108⅞	500 do	73¾
34,000 do...new iss.	108¾	50 do	73¼
8,000 do...new iss.	108⅞	100 do...b10	73½
4,500 U.S.5s, 10-40s C.	100⅞	100 do...b30	73½
2,000 Ill. War Loan	98	3300 do...s30	71
5,000 Ind. St. 5s	85	50 Erie R. Pref	92
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		300 Mich. Cen. R	109
H.&.St.J.R.	83	100 do	110
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56½	100 M. S. & N. I....b15	66
3,600 City 6s, '87	106	100 do...s10	65¾
45,000 O. & Miss. C	27¾	100 do	65⅝
3,000 Mich.S. S.F.Bs.	104	500 do	65¾
5,000 Al. & T. H.1stM	98	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	135
5,000 Cl. & To.S.F.B.	105	100 Ill. Cen. R	117¾
10,000 Amer. Gold.s60	211	50 do	118¼
10,000 do...s60	209½	300 do	118
20,000 do...s30	214	100 do...b10	118
15,000 do	218½	1000 Clev. & Pitts	81
20 Ocean Bank	95	200 do...b10	81
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	100	400 do	80¾
200 Cen. Coal Co	45	100 Chi. & N. W	34
150 Cum. Coal Pr	46	300 do	34⅝
1200 do	46¼	500 do...b30	34½
100 do...s30	46	100 do	34⅜
500 do	46⅛	500 do	34¼
100 do	46⅜	800 do...b5	34¼
300 Am. Coal Co	80	100 Chi. & N. W.Pr	64
100 Mar. Min. Co	12½	600 do	64¼
2500 do	12	300 do	64½
100 do...s10	11¾	300 Clev. & Tol	114
100 do	11¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R	94
100 Wyom. V. Coal	46	50 do	93⅞
100 Pac. M. S. C...b30	295	600 do...s30	93½
600 N. Y. Cen...s10	109½	50 Mil. & Pr.Du C	43
800 do...c	110	50 do	42½
200 do	109¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C	93½
50 do...s15	109¼	100 do...b60	93½
17 do	109	200 do	93¼
100 do...s60	107	100 do...b30	93¼
300 do...s60	106	400 do	93
1000 Hudson R. R	107	200 do...s30	92½
15 Reading R	107	7 Chic. & Alt. Pref	96
1000 do	106¾	200 do	92
1000 do	106½	100 Han. & St. J. R	25
400 do...b10	106½		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. x-d	80½
100 N. Y. Cen. R	109¼	200 do	80¼
200 Erie R...ex-div	72¾	300 Chic. & R. I	93¼
600 do	72⅝	100 do	93⅝
2100 do	72½	200 do...s3	93¼
200 do...c	72½	400 Chi. & N W	34
1000 do...s3	72⅜	300 do...c	34
100 do...c	72⅝	200 do...b10	34
200 do...s2	72⅜	300 do...s3	34
500 do...s3	72¼	100 Ch. & N.W.Pr	63¾
200 Hud. Riv. R	106½	200 do...c	63¾
100 do...s3	106½	100 do...s3	63⅝
200 do	106⅝	300 P., Ft. W. & C	93
200 do...s3	106½	100 do	92⅞
200 do...s3	106⅝	100 Cum. Coal	46
100 do	106⅝	100 Mar. Min. Co	11¾
300 Mich. Cen. R	109½	200 do	11½
200 M. S. & N. I	65¾	200 do...s3	11
100 Ill. Cen. R	116½	300 do	11
200 do	116¾	500 do	11¼
100 do...b10	116½		

Saturday, Jan. 28—P. M.

The rapid and extreme advance of Friday and Friday night in the Gold speculation to 220 ℘ cent. was not sustained to-day, although the price opened at 220 early in the forenoon. At 3 o'clock the quotation stood 215½@215½ ℘ cent. The export demand for the day's steamer amounted to $271,800, making for the whole week $997,136.

At the Stock Exchange, the market for the Railways was quite firm through the early (and only regular Saturday) Board, but prices fell off ½@1 ℘ cent. later in the day, and closed about the same as on Friday afternoon. The Government 5-20s were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. higher, and the old issue in request on European orders. The First National Bank sold $270,950, by subscription, of the Popular 7-30 Loan.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109½	109½	Pittsburgh	80½	80¼
U. S. 5-20's	108½	108⅝	Northwest	33⅞	34
T. Certificates	97½	97½	N. West Pref	63⅝	63⅝
N. Y. Central	109	109½	Rock Island	93¼	93¼
Erie	72¾	72¾	Fort Wayne	92½	92¾
Hudson	104¾	106½	Cum'land Coal	45¼	46
Reading	104¾	106¾	Quicksilver	97	97
Mich. Southern	64½	65½	Mariposa	9¾	11¾
Illinois Cen	115	116½	Ohio & M. Certfs	27½	27¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	American Exc	121
America	135	Bank of N. Amer	107
City	170	Irving	106
Fulton	165	Metropolitan	120
Merchants' Exchange	98	Market	102
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Commonwealth	103¾
Ocean	95	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk	110
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½	Ill. Central 7 ℘ c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102	Alton & T H. 1sts	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	83
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	79
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	109½	Chi. & N. W. Int.B	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.m	90
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm., '77	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	77
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	103
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Harlem, S. F	100	New J. C. 2ds	109
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Chi., B.& Q., 8 ℘ c. 1st	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℘ c	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	85
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	97½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m	100
M. S.&N.I.S. Fd 7 ℘ c	104	At. & G. W. 1sts	80
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55½	Ohio & Miss 1sts	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $1,932,590 50; including for Customs, $122,000; Payments, $2,914,812 10; on account of Loan, $112,000; Balance, $28,186,545 71.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Geo. H. Rea, President. E. D. Jones, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Caledonia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Britannia	Jan. 25	Glasgow	New-York.

For California.

North Star......Feb. 3..New-York....Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE—Containing about 2,500 volumes, in good order, for immediate use. Apply to DAVID G. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. CUNNINGHAM and GEORGE K. BARKER, under the firm name of CUNNINGHAM & BARKER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1865. J. H. CUNNINGHAM. J. G. CUNNINGHAM. GEORGE K. BARKER.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK......$1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.

TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS, ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH, W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN, W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,5-9 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, William C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Daniel S. Miller, Joshua J. Henry, George G. Hobson, David Lane, James Brice, William Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, R. J. Howland, Benjamin Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob't B. Minturn, Jr., Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, James Low, Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

Charles Dennis, Vice-President.

W. H. H. Moore, Second Vice-President.

BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:

ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts, in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st. New-York, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company—$6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each One Hundred Dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself." Professor Shepard, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief. There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value." These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; J. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.

50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice President—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS, and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the NEW 7-30 LOAN and have the notes always on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29, OFFER FOR SALE OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY, BERGEN COAL AND OIL, OCEANIC, RYND FARM, EXCELSIOR, NORTHERN LIGHT, MANHATTAN, GUILD FARM, BUCHANAN, CONSOLIDATED, HIGHGATE, FOUNTAIN, CLIFTON, NORTH AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY, Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, NO. 6 PINE-ST., BUYS AND SELLS MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY, NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL, DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock. E. HECKSCHER.

THE POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, CALICOS, CHECKS &c., together with every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at prices greatly below value in gold.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

Office of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, No. 1 State-st., New-York, 26th February, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date. JAMES WARING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger, E. L. Fancher, John Elliott, Lewis Einstein, John Falconer, Henry I. Baker, Albert G. Lee, N. K. Rosenfeld, Charles G. Barrett, Edwin F. Knowlton, Jacob H. Dater, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1864.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS.

6s OF '81 BONDS.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY HENRY A. HEISER & SON, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold. Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

THE

EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL......$400,000

100,000 SHARES......PAR VALUE $4 EACH.

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:

Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

JAN 2, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$175,584 37
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer for circulation		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer for deposit		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		20,650 00
Other United States Securities		84,468 90
Furniture and fixtures		2,962 14
Current expenses and taxes		3,448 89
Specie and lawful money	$530,591 73	
Bank Notes and Checks	9,076 00	
Due from National Banks	156,012 83	
Due from State Banks	7,352 19	703,032 75
Total		$1,240,147 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$200,000 00
Due depositors	502,737 48
Due Treasurer United States	149,816 39
Due National Banks	197,994 93
Due State banks	24,295 63
Circulation outstanding	125,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,182 00
Profit and loss and surplus funds	39,120 63
Total	$1,240,147 05

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.

CULVER, PENN & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 156 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

The Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office Republic Fire Insurance Co., Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 1st day of February next, all free of Government tax. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

New-Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1. OLIVER CHARLICK, President L. I. R. R. Co.

Hunter's Point, Jan. 26, 1865.

Citizens' Bank, New-York, Jan. 23, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVidend of Five per Cent., (5) free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Office of the Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February. Transfer books closed on the 23d inst.

S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Ohio Petroleum Company, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st of February proximo, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............3,204 tons..... 900-horse power
EUROPE...............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE...............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY..............Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.........WEDNESDAY..............March 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)...........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........................65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson........Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.........Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson........Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.........Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR............(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,648 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3..........NORTH STAR..............SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.........OCEAN QUEEN...............WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.................SATURDAY..........Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK............SATURDAY..........Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..............$80	Steerage..............$30
First Cabin to London.....85	Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris......95	Steerage to Paris......40
First Cabin to Hamburg....90	Steerage to Hamburg....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE, } Commissioners.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 36,101 to 5, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a caveat has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat, with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 38 by 32, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULLIVAN counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSS.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st.; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.: French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must be in the neighborhood of Madison-square; unexceptionable references given if required. Address M. L., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, to a small family, with private table only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to respectable parties. Inquire at No. 21 Renwick-st., near Canal.

PERSONAL.

R. S. V. P.—YOUR COMMUNICATION RECEIVED. I will be there the 1st. In the meantime let me hear from you. 5.6.3.4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.
Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.
Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL E. CONOVER,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 31st. inst., at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers before the Committee.
Parties interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.
BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'
BRONCHIAL PELLETS,
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.
Ask for no other, take no other.
For sale by every druggist.
Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & Co., 117 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SMALL POX.—THE ANTIDOTE INTRODUCED by Dr. SHERRILL, invariably cures it. Sold at his place, Nos. 513, 362 and 533 Hudson-st., and other places.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TITUSVILLE, PENN.—WANTED, BY TWO practical engineers and machinists, who have had a large experience in the manufacture and setting up of steam engines, a situation in the "oil district," to take charge of and superintend machinery; undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address, for one week, ENGINEER, Room No. 93 Dey-st. House, Nos. 56 and 58 Dey-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation as foreman or superintendent, where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a smart, intelligent lad of about 17 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Address F. K. & Co., Box No. 5,071.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
NEVER ACTED IN THIS THEATRE,
Howard Payne's popular comic drama of
CHARLES THE SECOND,
produced with new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, &c., &c.
King Charles II..................Mr. Charles Fisher
Captain Copp.....................Mr. John Gilbert
The Earl of Rochester............Mr. W. R. Floyd
Edward, a Page...................Miss Ione Burke
Mary Copp........................Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Clara.......................Mrs. Jennings
To conclude with, first time here, the capital petite comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.
Uncle John.......................Mr. John Gilbert
Friend Thomas....................Mr. Geo. Holland
Nephew Hawk......................Mr. Young
Edward Easel.....................Mr. Nicol McIntyre
Andrew...........................Mr. Browne
Mrs. Hawk........................Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Comfort.....................Mrs. John Sefton
Eliza............................Miss Mary Barrett
TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
which has been witnessed by
TENS OF THOUSANDS
WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
supported by the world-famed artists.
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA,
M. OLMA, JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.
The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the eclat of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.
On exhibition, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

BALLS.

FIREMAN'S BALL.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.
Coaches will come in on 14th-st., leave their company, and go through 15th-st., and take up in same order. All fares will be $3 below 40th-st. Coaches will be taken as they come in. THOMAS W. THORNE,
Capt. 26th Precinct, City Hall,
Will see that the above order is executed.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School and of the orphans of volunteers. Tickets $3 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretaries, No. 1,244 Broadway, and at the principal music-stores. Graffula's and Dodworth's bands have been engaged for the occasion.
A. G. BERTHOUD, President.
L. Z. PERETH,
A. L. SIMONA, } Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell, at No. 475 Broadway,
FOR CASH,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On MONDAY, Jan. 30,
THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
OF CLOAKS.
EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,
IN THIS CITY.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
SOLD IN LOTS OF
ONE CLOAK EACH.

OVER $30,000.
GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,
AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.
WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

BARGAINS IN
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHIRTING, SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(in all the poular makes and widths,)
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE,
DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
DOYLIES, HUCK AND DAMASK
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
In great variety.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
New and elegant designs in
MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS,
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES.
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, ETC.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JACONET, CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, SWISS
AND
MULL MUSLINS.
WHITE AND COLORED
PLAIN AND FIGURED
TARLATANS,
FRENCH, SWISS AND EMBROIDERED
LACE DRESSES,
FOR BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING PATTERNS
IN FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS,
FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a full assortment of the
POPULAR MAKES OF
COTTON SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
AND
WHITE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL COR. MERCER-ST.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS.
Also, NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME.
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE COMING SEASON.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,143 Broadway, near 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MASKS AND BEADS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane
and William-st.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS!—ANother large lot of wet goods from the auction sales, at extremely low rates. Notice the following prices: good muslins, 31c., former price, 50c.; very fine quality, 37½c., former price, 60c.; and all other grades in proportion. Handsome prints, 25c.; best quality, 31c., former price, 45c. N. B.—Don't buy a yard of muslins or prints until you have examined our stock.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

INDIA, FRENCH, INDIANS', SHAKERS', CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS.—Merchants in search of scarce, novel and desirable articles are informed that they can be purchased on the best terms at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. India goods bought and sold on commission. Catalogues sent per mail if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
evinced by a
THRONGED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE
at each performance of the
NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK.
ITS PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS,
THE SOUL-STIRRING INCIDENTS
and THRILLING TABLEAUX,
appeal with powerful effect to
EVERY LOYAL HEART.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS, &c.
MORNING AT 11.
the Tragical Comedy and Comical Tragedy,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
by a celebrated Professor from London.
COMIC SONGS, ELEGANT DANCES, &c.
Great Dancing Giraffe by TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, 67 POUNDS,
GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH, 18 YEARS OLD.
MAMMOTH MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
Two GLASS STEAM-ENGINES in motion.
Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, French Moving Figures, Aquaria, Menagerie and a million other curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will have the honor to give an entirely
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
Original, anecdotical, humorous and laughter-moving, entitled IRISH BULLS.
To be followed by
MRS. VANDENHOFF'S PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 30th and 31st inst. Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. 8 o'clock precisely. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
May be purchased at the hall on Saturday and Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on each evening from 7 to 8.

THE RUGGLES COLLECTION
OF CABINET AND MINIATURE OIL PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.
BY RUGGLES.
Will positively close on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
The enviable reputation which RUGGLES has already acquired, and the rare merit universally awarded to his genius by acknowledged critics, render one or more of these "gems" an almost indispensable accompaniment to every collection of the fine arts. For sale by C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

A SPLENDID SECOND-HAND PIANO, made by Gilbert, of Boston, seven octaves, rosewood case, sliding-desk; a beautiful piano in every respect; price $250. Also one of Mason & Hamlin's cabinet organs, cheap. Call at No. 12 West 4th-st., near Broadway. MIXSELL & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals. The next term will commence MONDAY, Jan. 30.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS much experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess; having studied under the best Parisian Professors, her method is on the most approved style. Beside the usual routine of instruction, she teaches history, elocution and the high branches of literature. Best references given and required. Address M. T., Station F, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS and experienced in teaching, would give lessons in music, French and the English branches, as visiting governess in a private family, at a school, or in private lessons at the houses of her scholars; best of reference given. Address M. A. M., Box No. 2,224 Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.
Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.
TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose service prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.
WM. P. SLOAN,
U. S. A. Medical Director Depart. East.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—TO OPEN A CORRESPONDENCE with some handsome young lady of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, by a gentleman of twenty five Summers and twenty-six Winters, possessing some very beautiful chateaux in Espagne. It is desirable that the lady should possess personal attraction and be, at least, moderately accomplished. Temper, disposition, &c., not of the slightest consequence. Address Mr. Y. KIRKWODE, Williamsburgh.
N. B.—There is an oil well near one of the chateaux.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his masterly impersonation of
THE INQUISITIVE PRY,
acknowledged by its high popular and critical repute as
A TRIUMPH WORTHY OF HIS FAME.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Poole's celebrated Comedy in three acts,
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.........................MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Fifth week of the great local extravaganza (received with uproarious merriment every night),
THE LIVE INDIAN.
TOM BROWN,
MISS CRINOLINE, } MR. JOHN E. OWENS
THE LIVE INDIAN.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY,
Consisting of
COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO
49 cases Tobacco, P—J C F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 50 Lewis-st.; lot 25x101.1. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
SEVEN HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT PHILADELPHIA BRICK-FRONT DWELLING HOUSES IN PRESIDENT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION, (BY ORDER OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK).
Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above handsome private dwellings. They are located on the south side of President-st., near Columbia-st., and numbered 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72. These houses are well built and finished in the best manner—12-inch wall, Philadelphia brick fronts, brown-stone cappings, sills &c., with vaults, &c.; Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, gas and gas fixtures to third story, marble mantels throughout, with other modern improvements and conveniences. Lots 21.6 by 100; houses 21.6 by 40. The above are well worthy the attention of real estate buyers, either for investment or occupancy. They are but three blocks from Hamilton-av. ferry, and very convenient for persons doing business in the city. The houses can be seen at any time. For particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York. A large portion can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST AND 28TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
28TH-ST.—The three-story brick-house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 28th-st., 233 feet 4 inches easterly from Madison-av., and known as No. 38 on said street. The house is 20 feet 10 inches by about 38 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 84 feet in depth.
31ST-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 31st-st., 141 feet 8 inches westerly from the 6th-av., and known as No. 67 on said street, being 20 feet ten inches in width by about 50 feet in depth; has modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton-st., 63 feet 9 inches west of Macdougal st., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot 25x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 30th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, black walnut and other suites, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Jan. 26, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:
POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.
The Potatoes will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS TO FILL THE QUOTA OF GREENE COUNTY.
The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, will receive proposals for filling the whole or any part of the quota of Greene County, (450 to 500 men,) at the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, until Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, for one, two or three years' men—three years' men preferred—payable in cash, or payable half in cash and half in the bonds of the County of Greene, maturing in one, two and three years, with annual interest at seven per cent.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as may best subserve the interests of the county.
All proposals must be sealed and directed to "E. D. Ingersoll, Clerk of Supervisors, Merchants' Hotel, New-York," marked "Proposals," and will not be opened until the time stated above.
CATSKILL, Jan. 26, 1865.
J. H. BAGLEY, JR.,
M. B. MATTICE,
B. B. OSBORN, } Committee.
B. S. McCABE,
ALBERT TUTTLE,
E. D. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cuba—Replies of Sweden and the Netherlands to the Rebel Manifesto—Comments on the Wilmington Failure—Death of Lady Brougham—The Poet Laureate Created a Baronet.

The Cunard mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th January, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, covering dates to Jan. 12, reached this city yesterday morning.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Queen's Speeches and President's Messages—An Un-English Institution—Law Reform—Blondin—Death of Lady Brougham—Lord Palmerston on the Three R's—Faits Diverse.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Parliament is to open on the 7th proximo, and we shall have a speech from the Throne. You may have read two or three of these remarkable documents. Imagine the clerk of an English editor, who has been brought up on them, making his criticisms on President LINCOLN's late message in words and sentences following, to wit: "The clumsiest jumble of bald and incongruous observations ever strung together. There is not a pulsation of sentiment, a glimmer of ideality, a spasm of eloquence, or a hint of statesmanship from one end of the document to the other." This is the criticism of a leading organ of public opinion in England, and this paper will print the Queen's speech in a few weeks, and probably find it full of sentiment, ideality, eloquence and statesmanship.

Mr. FORSTER has made a speech on non-intervention, in which he rejoices in the American war, and in the success of the North, and the prospective destruction of what he is pleased to call the "un-English institution of slavery." I have no patience with this Phariseeism. If ever any institution was English, it is that of negro slavery. It was planted by England among Englishmen in America. English monarchs and princes, Governments and merchants, were for two centuries the greatest slave-traders in the world. Negro slaves wore their brass collars, marked with their owners' names, in London, while Bristol and Liverpool were the two largest slave-marts in the world, to which negroes were brought by thousands from Africa, sorted, branded, and shipped off to the West Indies, Virginia, and the Carolinas. No modern nation ever bought or sold so many slaves as England, and no nation ever made so much profit out of slavery; and yet we have men like Mr. FORSTER reproaching America, and talking about the "un-English institution of slavery." Cant, humbug, and hypocrisy can no further go.

There are indications that the coming session of Parliament will be largely occupied with attempts to reform some of the laws of this kingdom. The marriage laws of Scotland and Ireland need overhauling to prevent such scandalous wrongs as the Yelverton case, and the English bankruptcy courts seem to have been contrived expressly to rob alike the debtor and creditor, and treat a bankrupt estate like a wreck stranded on a savage coast. The lion's share goes to the lawyers. Poor BLONDIN finds himself the creditor of a bankrupt to the amount of $60,000, which he left in the hands of his agent, a Mr. COLEMAN, who went into the wine trade, and failed. Hard case for BLONDIN, to risk his neck over Niagara, and lose all his money in Regent-street. Well, he had high times on the rope, and the customers of Mr. COLEMAN had high times on the champagne bought with his money, and now the lawyers will have high times on the assets of the bankrupt, and BLONDIN can take to the high rope again, and make a more prudent investment.

Lady BROUGHAM, wife of Lord BROUGHAM, died a few days ago, at Brighton, in her seventy-seventh year. Lord BROUGHAM was her second husband, and her two children died young. Lord BROUGHAM was at his residence in Cannes. In the photographs in the shop-windows, the venerable nobleman is represented with a boy eight or nine years old, who is called his son. I do not understand it, but it may have something to do with her ladyship dying at Brighton, and his lordship living at Cannes. Some of these antedeluvian peers are wonderful old fossils, like PALMERSTON, who was a co-respondent in the Divorce Court at eighty, though it is but justice to say that he went out of court on that occasion without a stain on his character, while the fair respondent, at last advices, was about to lecture in New-York on the British aristocracy, with some of whom, it was supposed, she was intimately acquainted.

The Premier has been making speeches, as usual, during the recess. If he did not get a chance to make a speech now and then, he would burst up with-out. It is hard to give up the habit. The other day he made a speech to a lot of agricultural laborers, who had won prizes for keeping their faces clean and similar good conduct. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom talked to them half an hour on the benefits of reading, writing and arithmetic. Reading, he told them, was the key of knowledge. It would enable them to peruse the penny papers, and learn what was going on in the police and divorce courts. Writing, also, was a very valuable accomplishment, particularly if they made every letter round and distinct, and did not write illegible scrawls like their betters. But the most valuable thing of all was arithmetic, and especially mental arithmetic. He, Lord PALMERSTON, had seen four boys in a ragged school in Dublin who could tell how much eight pence a day came to in four years. A man who could do that was in a fair way to come to competence, and might be Chancellor of the Exchequer. My report is not *verbatim*, but quite as good as the others.

There have been two great balls the past week—that at the Tuilleries, at Paris, with 3,000 guests, and that of the Licensed Victuallers in London, with 2,000.

We are having terrific gales; and the snow in the south of France has blocked the railways for days, and filled the streets of villages forty feet deep, so that people escaped from the garret windows.

The Edinburgh Theatre is burnt. The fire did not occur during a performance, but several persons were killed by the falling walls.

Are we to have Miss KELLOGG, or are we not? Anything but suspense.

I quite envy your Paris correspondent. He can revel in the fight of the Emperor and the Bishops over the Encyclical. Here every thing is as tame as skim-milk. Not the ghost of a scrimmage. If it were not for railway accidents, murders and the Divorce Court, we should die of *ennui*.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL MANIFESTO—REPLY FROM SWEDEN.

The *Index* publishes the following notes that have been received from the Governments of Sweden and of the Netherlands by the Confederate Commissioners in reply to the manifesto issued by the Confederate Congress:

[Translation.]

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18, 1864.

The undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has lately received the letter addressed to him, under date of Paris, the 11th of November last, by Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, and DUDLEY MANN, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, and which communicates to the Government of the King, his august sovereign, the manifesto adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States on June 14, as well as a resolution setting forth the intentions, principles, and views of those States in reference to the war being waged between them and the United States of America; and he considers it a duty to acknowledge receipt of the same, and to state that he has not failed to place these documents under the eyes of the King.

It is by his Majesty's order that he must confine himself to a declaration to the commissioners that the government of Sweden and Norway is resolved to maintain, as in the past, the most strict neutrality in regard to the deplorable struggle which has sprung up between the States heretofore forming the great and powerful American Confederation, at the same time that its earnest wishes are for the cessation of so disastrous a conflict, and for an arrangement which may meet the just claims of each of the states that were members of the Union, with which, from its beginning, the government of the united kingdoms has entertained the most cordial relations.

In obeying this order, the undersigned profits by the opportunity to offer to Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, and MANN the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) MANDERSTROEM.

Messrs. J. M. MASON, J. SLIDELL, and A. DUDLEY MANN, at Paris.

REPLY FROM THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 30, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive, through the King's Legation at Paris, your letter of 11th November last, accompanying a copy of the manifesto issued at Richmond on the 14th June, 1864.

In thanking you for this communication, and with an earnest wish for the prompt reëstablishment of peace in America, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) E. CREWENS.

Messrs. J. SLIDELL, J. M. MASON and A. DUDLEY MANN.

THE WILMINGTON "FAILURE."

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the Wilmington expedition, says, that comparing the magnitude of the design with the harmlessness of the results, it may certainly be considered one of the most remarkable operations of the war. It thinks few professional critics will doubt the soundness of Gen. BUTLER's discretion, and winds up by stating that the expedition failed not for the want of men, means or courage, but because the defences of the place were strong enough to resist a cannonade uninjured, and because in default of such injury they could not be assaulted with any prospect of success.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

To the Editor of the London Herald:

SIR: We are asked to believe that, with the taking of Savannah, TECUMSEH SHERMAN became possessed of 30,000 bales of cotton. Already these had (on paper) been turned into dollars, and great was the exultation in Yankee land.

I think I can show the improbability of SHERMAN's great "loot," and that the quantity of cotton that fell into his hands must have been magnified, as all Northern successes invariably are.

On the 5th of August, 1863, Mr. H. W. SCHWARTS, as a holder of Confederate Bonds, and therefore much interested in the question, asked Mr. C. J. McRAE, agent for the Cotton Loan, "Where the cotton was stored, and how, and if the taking of Charleston, Mobile and Savannah by the Northern army would cause the destruction or capture of any portion of the Government stock of cotton; and if so, of how much?"

To this Mr. M'RAE replied:

"The capture of all our seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them; nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederate, as well as the State Governments, that no cotton should be stored at any point within five miles of a railroad station or navigable stream."

Now, out of the 500,000 bales, supposed to be held by the Confederate Government as against the loan, it is not likely that 30,000 would have been stored at Savannah.

But it may be suggested that the cotton seized by SHERMAN did not belong to the Confederate Government, but to private individuals.

Is it, however, probable, that 30,000 bales of cotton would have been stored at a port from which there was no outlet; as every one knows that since Fort Pulaski was taken by the Yankees Savannah has ceased to be resorted to by blockade-runners? No: as a correspondent writing to a cotemporary has it,—"The 30,000 bales will turn out to be 3,000, and these, perhaps, unfit for use."

Sincerely trusting this may prove to be the case, I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A CITY MERCHANT, BUT NOT A COTTON SPECULATOR.

London, Jan. 11.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN BLACKBURN.

From the Preston Herald.

It is stated that Federal agents have been actively at work in this town during the past few weeks, and that many operatives have been induced to leave this town for New-York, under agreements which allege that they are engaged to serve a newly-formed linen company at Fall River, Mass. Circulars have been freely distributed in the town, containing what purports to be a copy of an act of the American Congress, encouraging immigration, and containing regulations for the guidance of officers and agents employed under the act. At their engagement persons are required to sign an agreement, the substance of which is that they shall serve the linen company for twelve months at specified wages, and submit to the stoppage of one-fourth of their passage money, which in the first place is advanced by the company's agents. On arriving in New-York emigrants have to report themselves at the office of the Immigrant Company, to be by them conducted, protected and transported to Fall River. Four persons, from the neighborhood of Barn-street, left this town and sailed from Liverpool last week, under these arrangements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The London *Globe* says, that this year no serious reduction in the cost of either the army or navy of England can reasonably be expected. In the last three years reductions have taken place to the extent of two and a half millions sterling, and by careful economy and reorganization the amount may be brought up to three millions in the ensuing financial year.

THE POET LAUREATE A BARONET.

The poet Laureate had accepted the Baronetcy tendered him by the Queen, and is now Sir ALFRED TENNYSON, Baronet.

DEATH OF LADY BROUGHAM.

Lady BROUGHAM is dead.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Several persons were killed by the falling of one of the walls.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a further decrease in the cash in hand of over 15,000,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 13th was firm. Rentes closed at 66.95.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that rumors were again current that the French Government was about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he adds that there is no reason to suppose the Emperor and his advisers contemplate any change of policy toward North or South. The writer also points out the unpopularity of England with American statesmen, and the difficulties the British representative has to contend against at Washington.

SPAIN.

In the Senate Señor GONZALES BRAVO had introduced a bill to make all contravention of the press laws punishable under the common law.

GREECE.

It is stated that Prince HANS, of Denmark, uncle of the King of Greece, and one of the ablest members of the Danish royal family, had gone to Athens to assume the position of chief adviser of his nephew. Count SPONNECK, the King's adviser hitherto, would, however, remain at Athens.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, some important questions had been put to the Ministry in regard to the administration of affairs in the Duchies, &c., under the treaty with Denmark, but the ministerial response is not yet given.

PRUSSIA.

Herr Von BISMARK, in a dispatch replying to an address to the King of Prussia from the King of Schleswig-Holstein, says: "The King has received the address with pleasure, and recognizes therein expressions denoting a right perception of the real state of affairs. The Duchies had a perfect right to claim complete protection against foreign enemies, as well as respect for their internal rights. The King's efforts are directed toward the welfare of the Duchies and toward securing them a position in consonance with their rights. The address strengthens the King's conviction in the confiding coöperation of the country, and His Majesty expects the success of his efforts with so much the more confidence, since he and his illustrious ally meet with cordial and hearty coöperation on the part of the Duchies."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

ITS SECRET HISTORY.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on the 18th.

"Some very interesting details have come to my knowledge respecting the composition and publication of the last encyclical of his Holiness, which, I think, will be read with interest by the English public. The great composition, the *Sillabo*, as the Roman Curia calls the propositions which have been condemned as errors of our age by the encyclical letter, is the work of a well-known Jesuit, Father PERRONE, who wrote it three years ago. When the work of the reverend father was accomplished, it was the intention of Pius IX to have it issued at once, giving, however, to its publication a strictly spiritual character. The subject having been brought before the Sacred College of Cardinals, the majority decided against the publication of the *Sillabo*, Cardinal ANTONELLI being the leader of the opposition. The wonderful work of Father PERRONE was therefore temporarily condemned to the dusty archives of the Vatican; but when the well-known book of RENAN appeared, the Pope seemed to have made up his mind to answer it by publishing the famous *Sillabo*. On further consideration, however, the project was ultimately abandoned, as being likely to give too much importance to the work of the French author. The opportunity came at last. The convention of the 15th September was too important an act to remain without answer from the Vatican, and the best answer which could be given was thought to be the wholesale condemnation of the most established principles which rule society. The Court of Rome was not desirous of discussing the convention on political grounds. The party headed by Monsignor DE MERODE, supported by the Jesuits, persuaded the Pope, therefore, to show his moral force by publishing the encyclical and the *Sillabo*, drawn up by the Jesuit theologian. Once the assent of of Pious IX. obtained, the encyclical was kept secret, so secret that some of the cardinals and many ambassadors were only made aware of its existence when it had been printed and published at the door of Santa Maria Maggiore, according to custom. Though many of the members of the diplomatic body at Rome were completely ignorant of the intention of the Roman Court, yet it seems that Count DE SARTIGES suspected it, and was able to inform the Emperor that he had reason to believe the Pope was meditating a grand coup. This will explain to you how, after the Franco-Italian convention, a tendency was shown on the part of the French Government to revive in the French church the traditions of the Gallican principles, which through the influence of the ultramontane party seemed to have been totally forgotten. All the fuss made by the official press in France about the encyclical letters of His Holiness shows that undue importance has been given to them. For, after all, the encyclical of the 8th December, 1864, is but a repetition of many others which have been published by the Popes, and especially of that issued by GREGORY XVI. on the 15th August, 1832. GREGORY VII., BONIFACE VIII., INNOCENT III., and a great many other Popes moreover, had said the same things which were repeated *urbi et orbi* by PIUS IX. on the 8th December last."

LATEST PER CUBA.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. for commercial bills and advances on merchandise, and to 5½ per cent. upon securities.

The *Presse* of Vienna says the following is the purport of the notes exchanged between Austria and Prussia: Austria repudiates participation in the proposed forcible measures against the middle States represented by BISMARK, as revolutionary. Austria will not abandon the ground of Federal right, and reminds BISMARK, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the Duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered, to the effect that Austria would only consent to annexation upon being compensated by an enlargement of her Germany border.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The King of Prussia had opened the Chambers. In his speech the King says that steps are to be taken to form a Prussian Navy. Preliminary surveys are being made for a canal between the Baltic and North Seas, and that Duchies are to be acquired.

The Italian Government has cautioned the clergy against publishing the Pope's encyclical without first receiving an authorization.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Lelia*, a blockade-runner, hence for Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost this morning off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from 18 to 40.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Qeeenstown, to-day, 15th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 14—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The market was very heavy in the early part of the week, and a considerable decline was submitted to in the current descriptions. On Tuesday the advices from New-York produced more firmness, and a decided rally took place; but, though the demand has since continued fair, particularly from the trade, and the reduction of the bank rate on Tuesday to 5½ ℔ cent, was in favor of holders, only part of the fall has been recovered, and the quotations show a reductiom from last week's rates of about ½d. ℔ ℔. on American, and ¼d. @1d. on most of the other descriptions. The week's business was 2,580 bales Middling, including 6,700 to speculators, and 5,640 to exporters. The authorized quotations are

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26½d.
Fair Mobile	27¼d.	Middling Mobile	25¾d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25½d.

Stock in port 510,290 bales, including 31,350 bales of American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday was dull, especially for YARNS, the reduction of the Bank rate having failed to give any impetus to the action of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: "Flour slow, and the turn easier. Wheat very dull, and 1d.@2d lower; Amber Spring sells at 8s.@8s. 1d. ℔ cental. Corn very dull, and offered at 6d. decline.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON BRUCE & Co., report: Beef firmer, and holders demand an advance. Pork also firm, and tending upward. Bacon in rather less demand, but holders firm, and asking a further advance of 1s. Butter—fine held for 108s.@112s. Lard still in fair demand at the advanced quotations; prices range from 53s.@56s. Tallow quieter; N. A. 40s.@42s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Sales of Pot Ashes at 29s. 9d.@31s. and Pearls at 29s. 6d.@30s. Sugars flat and 6d. lower. Coffee very quiet. Rice in better demand and 3d. dearer. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia, 6s. 6d. Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £9 5s. Linseed Oil firm at 34s. 6d.@35s. per cwt. Hemps 10s.@20s. dearer. Jute also about 10s. dearer. Sperm Oil—Small sales at £65 for Crude and £70 for Winter bagged. Resin quiet and without improvement. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 62s.@62s. 6d. for French.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet at 1s. 10½d.@2s. 1d. for Refined Pennsylvania and 1s. 4d.@1s. 5d. for Benzine.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 14—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, the market closing very dull with little inquiry and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾@90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad 50@51 discount; Erie Railroad 35¾.

PARIS, Sunday, 15.

The Bourse closed firm at 57fr. for Rentes.

GEN. BUTLER AT LOWELL.

He Addresses the Citizens—A Defence of His Campaigns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOWELL, Saturday, Jan. 28.

By invitation of the Mayor and a committee of leading citizens, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER addressed a very large and enthusiastic assemblage in Huntington Hall this evening. Gen. BUTLER reviewed at some length the history of his career with the army of the James, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Arrival of Celebrated Artists.

Mlle. HELENA DE KATOW, the celebrated Russian violincellist, and Mr. JAMES M. WEHLS, the great pianist, arrived in the steamer *Cuba*, yesterday, and will shortly make their first appearance in America in a series of grand concerts, under the direction of M. MAX STRAKOSCH, who arrived in company with them.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Emperor Napoleon's Colonization Scheme in Northern Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 27.

The California journals are discussing the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON's colonization scheme in Northern Mexico, and generally take the view that it will relieve the State of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers, many of whom are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Dr. GWIN, and that eventually American settlers will revolutionize the country if the Monroe Doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United States Government.

During a severe gale last night an Italian vessel, just starting with $180,000 in gold and a heavy cargo for China, nearly drifted ashore.

Arrived, ship *David Crockett*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The United States Grand Jury have ignored the charge against MICHAEL HAYS, accused of conspiracy to fit out a pirate vessel to prey upon the commerce of the United States, the evidence being insufficient. HAYS is now in charge of the military authorities at Alcarez, but will probably be released.

Heavy rains are again falling. We have already had nearly the average fall of rain, as compared with fifteen years past, and three months of the rainy season still remain.

There are rumors of a heavy defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Department. The matter is being investigated by the Collector of the Port and Special Agent DOWNS.

Arrived, ships *Cremorne*, from New-York, and *Imperial*, from Hong Kong.

Fire at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 28.

A fire last night destroyed all the new wooden buildings erected on the site of the fire last September. The principal losers are: JOHN CHURCH, dry goods merchant; OSWALD & Co., millinery and fancy goods; Mr. SWAYNE, grocer; Mr. ASHER, clothing; and Mr. SWAYNE, millinery goods. Total loss, $50,000, which is mostly insured in Eastern companies.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Examination of Richard A. Storrs and Charles N. Decker.

The Albany Investigating Committee continued its labors yesterday morning at No. 75 Duane-street.

Judge WHITING said that Mr. WINANTS wished to correct a statement made by him during his examination on Friday. The privilege was granted by the committee.

Mr. WINANTS said that on his cross-examination he was asked by Mr. GRAHAM whether he had not said eight cents a load was not enough to cart away the ashes. On refreshing his memory, he thought he had told Mr. BRADY that he could take them away for nothing, as he had lots to fill in, as well as other persons could take them away for ten or twelve cents a load.

Mr. WHITING called RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller. The witness was shown seven notes, drawn by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, for the purpose of paying the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department, and on which judgments were obtained by Mr. PALMER against the city. The aggregate of the judgments was about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The witness said the Broadway Bank, which loaned money on the notes, charged the city seven per cent. interest. He did not know how much money was in the bank to the credit of the city at that time. In 1863 there was an average of a million of dollars in the Broadway Bank belonging to the city.

Mr. STORRS was examined in regard to a large number of special contracts for cleaning the streets. It appeared that the payments went into the regular pay-rolls; did not know whether special contracts for cleaning the streets were advertised; knew nothing about the working of the City Inspector's Department.

The witness was asked whether he knew of any abuses in the City Inspector's Department which might be remedied?

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the question, unless he spoke of his own knowledge.

Senator MUNGER said the witness might give his opinion as formed from information received in his official capacity.

The witness said that, in his opinion, the Special Inspectors, Health Wardens and many other officials might be dispensed with. The City Inspector had the appointment of a large number of Inspectors, many of whom, in his opinion, were unnecessary.

Mr. STORRS was examined as to the men who presented themselves for payment at the Comptroller's office. It appeared that he did not know any of them.

Judge WHITING asked witness if he had seen any persons receiving pay as street sweepers who wore diamond pins.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the question.

Senator MUNGER said he supposed the object of the inquiry was to learn whether the money was paid out to men who really performed the work, or whether it was evident the positions were held as sinecures.

A sharp discussion took place between the counsel, which was stopped by the Chairman, who said he hoped they would confine themselves to the subject before them.

The committee then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles N. Decker testified that he was a merchant; he was a councilman in 1859–60; there is a dumping ground near his store at James Slip; it is a dumping ground for garbage; during the last year the loads of ashes and garbage have not been more than half full; during the last winter, hundreds of loads of snow have been brought to the pier and dumped: witness has remonstrated with the City Inspector against the half and quarter loads and the carting of snow; there was an inspector at the dumping ground; witness remonstrated with the inspector, who abused him; the inspector gave the men who brought the loads, tickets; witness said the persons who took away the ashes and garbage from the pier, were also paid for the short loads; witness never saw Mr. Boole, but spoke to Mr. Brady about it; the latter said if witness would vote for Mr. Boole, the latter would remedy the matter.

Cross-examined—The only dates witness had of his visits to the City Inspector's Office was on the 5th of February and 13th of April, 1864; it was not usual to remove snow from the streets to the dumping grounds; witness did not know whether the cartmen received tickets for loads or half-loads; witness went to the Mayor to make a complaint.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he was a supporter of Mr. GUNTHER.

Witness said he did not know that it was anything the court had a right to know.

The committee said it was not a proper inquiry.

The witness then said he did not vote for Mr. Gunther.

Mr. Storrs recalled: The witness did not know the number of bell-ringers employed, or the number of cartmen; he did not know the number of loads of ashes carted.

A long and uninteresting examination of the pay-rolls of the City Inspector's Department took place.

Cross-examined.—The Chamberlain has the custody of the money of the city and county; he deposits the money in the bank; any money borrowed from the bank has nothing to do with the deposits of the city; they are entirely under the direction of the Chamberlain; in the City Inspector's Department there are two classes of employes; one class is appointed by direction of law and the other by the Inspector; Health Wardens are appointed according to law; witness did not believe that the City Inspector abused his powers; if a proper contract could be secured, it would be more profitable to clean the streets by contract than by days' labor; he did not know that Mr. Boole ever wished to clean the streets; the witness said he could not suggest any methods to prevent frauds in the Comptroller's office that do not now exist; all persons presenting claims were obliged to swear to their correctness; he thought the true way would be to have the streets cleaned by contract.

By the direction of the Chairman the witness gave a minute statement of the manner in which payments were made in the Comptroller's office.

Re-direct—Witness said it would be advantageous to clean all of the streets with machines. When the last judgment is paid, the expense of cleaning the streets for the past year, will have cost over $800,000.

Re-cross.—It might be impossible to clean some of the narrow streets with machines; the machines work best on the Belgian pavements. Witness could not suggest any improvement in the Comptroller's department to prevent fraud. Each man is sworn when he receives his pay. The advertising for the City Inspector's department is paid for out of the contingent fund of that department.

Judge WHITING said that the order of proof was very much interrupted by the illness of the Comptroller. Clerks were engaged in making abstracts of documents, which would probably be ready on Monday morning.

The committee adjourned, to meet at half past 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The following communication was handed to the chairman of the committee by Col. WILLIAMSON, who represents the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

Hon. George G. Munger, Hon. Andrew D. White, Hon. James M. Humphrey, the Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the Departments of the City and County Governments of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers resident in this city, hail with lively satisfaction the investigation about to be inaugurated by your committee, from which we anticipate the best possible results.

We respectfully invite your attention to an act of the Legislature, passed 1864, making it incumbent upon the city authorities of New-York to clean the streets by *contract* for a specified sum per annum; and as a company, provided with ample means and appliances able to furnish the required security for the faithful performance of the work, is ready and willing to take such contract, we trust that your committee will investigate this matter, and ascertain what reasons the Street-cleaning Commission can allege why they have not conformed to the law and executed said contract. Otherwise that you will recommend to the Legislature such action as will most effectually accomplish an object of such paramount importance to the best interests of this city. Very respectfully,

James Hunter, Wm. H. Appleton, John J. Phelps, W. R. Vermilyu, James Brown, Daniel Lord, Peter Cooper, James F. Secor, Legrand Lockwood, S. B. Chittenden, John J. Cisco, J. D. Wolfe, Peter Lorillard, William E. Dodge, R. L. & A. Stuart, George W. Blunt. Many other names are appended to the petition, comprising most of our prominent citizens.

Homicide in the Fifth Ward.

The shooting of JOHNSTON POLLOCK, of No. 382 Washington-street, which was, on Thursday morning last, reported as a murder, proves to have been a homicide merely, as may be seen from the following testimony, which is the substance of several depositions that were taken, yesterday, at the Fifth Ward police station, by Coroner WILDEY:

JAMES H. GILBRAITH, of No. 125 West Twenty-eighth-street, sworn—I saw deceased and another man, whose name I have since learned is YELVERTON, in KATE BURKE's room on the evening of the shooting; I went to this place to see deceased on business; I asked POLLOCK if he was going over to see a sick friend of ours; he was my fellow-workman in the foundry in West-street, corner of Vestry; the pistol having been discharged, KATE BURKE exclaimed to YELVERTON, "I thought you said this pistol was not loaded; my God, my man is shot!" I went for a physician; at that time YELVERTON was in KATE BURKE's room, but when I returned he had gone; when I found a physician (Dr. PETITJEAN) I said that I thought the girl had shot POLLOCK; I did not habitually visit the house in which the shooting occurred.

Dr. FRANCIS GAASTON PETITJEAN, of No. 158 Franklin-street, sworn—At about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst. I was called to visit a man who had been shot; the young man who summoned me said that a girl, in playing, had shot a young man; when I reached the room life had become extinct; a sergeant of police and others were present; I have, for a long time, been Mrs. POLLOCK's family physician; her son was shot in the left eye.

Peter Macowan, of No. 48 Horatio-street, sworn—Heard the shooting and Kate Burke, otherwise Catharine Hunt say immediately after the shooting, "Dave's shot—I've shot my man;" the girl and others usually spoke of Pollock as "Dave."

Ellen Welch, of Church-street, corner of Lispenard, sworn—My room adjoined Kate Burke's; after the shooting, I heard Kate Burke cry, "Oh! God, I've shot the boy;" at the time I did not know who was meant by "the boy;" Kate usually called young Pollock her boy; Kate said to the landlady that she had taken all of the balls from the pistol, and that Yelverton must have placed one therein; that Yelverton gave her the pistol, and told her to pawn it and get money; I am a washerwoman.

Caroline Macowan, of No. 228 Church-street, sworn—I occupy the front room on the second floor; know Kate Burke; knew Pollock, the deceased, and have twice seen Yelverton; Kate told me yesterday that she shot Pollock; that she took the pistol from a box to show deceased, and while the pistol was in her hand it was accidentally discharged; Yelverton gave her the pistol.

William Struckman, landlord of the Collins Hotel, sworn—I know Yelverton; he was frequently at my house; he was there at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night last, and lodged there; on the morning of the 26th Kate Burke came to the house and wished to see Yelverton, saying that he had accidentally shot a man; later in the morning Yelverton came down from his room, and I asked him what he had been doing; he replied that he had done nothing; that the girl had shot a man accidentally; I advised him to go at once to Captain Petty.

Georgiana Smithfield, of Church-street, corner of Lispenard, sworn—I have a room adjoining Kate Burke's; I heard her cry, "I've killed my boy."

Officer ANTHONY B. MURRAY, of the Fifth Precinct, described the scene subsequent to the arrival of the police, under Sergeant SUTHERLAND.

Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, sworn—On Wednesday night I took Kate Burke and went in search of Harry Yelverton; returned to the station-house at about two o'clock; again took her out on Thursday morning, but could get no tidings of him; searched her room; found a pistol under her pillow, and a single-barreled pistol in her trunk, with a number of letters and a paper of powder; delivered her effects to Captain Petty; the pistol which I found under her pillow was Elliott's four-barreled revolver; three barrels contained charges, and one was empty; Kate Burke said that Yelverton had shot deceased, accidentally, she thought; since that time she has told me that she shot him accidentally.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, swears—that on Wednesday night Kate Burke told him that Yelverton gave her the pistol; that she drew the charges and placed them in a box, then went from the room and returned; that then Pollock entered and he and Yelverton shook hands; that Pollock's friend (Galbraith,) subsequently entered; that Kate took the pistol from a box and gave it to Yelverton, when it at once exploded; she thought that he had reloaded the pistol; she has since made another statement, showing that she shot Pollock, accidentally; no friend of Yelverton has had opportunity to advise the girl to make her latest confession.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., made a post-mortem examination and found in the brain a ball which had entered through the left eyelid.

The case having been given to the Jury, they found that JOHNSTON POLLOCK came to his death by a pistol-shot wound from a pistol in the hands of KATE BURKE and HENRY YELVERTON.

KATE BURKE, being examined, said: "My name is CATHARINE HUNT; was born in Northfield, Washington County, Vermont; am 31 years of age; I have no occupation; YELVERTON entered and gave me the revolver, and said that I could sell it if I liked; I drew the charges and placed the weapon in a box where I kept handkerchiefs; I went out and returned; went to the box to get a handkerchief for POLLOCK; took out the pistol, and while it was in my hand YELVERTON seized my wrist, and the pistol was accidentally discharged."

The Jury were then dismissed, and Coroner WILDEY committed KATE BURKE, or HUNT, and issued his warrant for the apprehension of YELVERTON.

Young POLLOCK, who was the son of a respectable widow who keeps a boarding-house in Washington-street, was 22 years of age. Aside from his attachment for the girl BURKE, or HUNT, no stain is attached to his character. YELVERTON is described as alternately a sailor and bounty-jumper. He is yet at large.

Writ de Lunatico Inquirendo.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AUGUSTIN VARONA.

In the matter of an application to have AUGUSTIN VARONA declared of unsound mind, a commission was issued to HENRY H. MORANGE, RICHARD C. BEAMISH, and Dr. F. A. PUTNAM to inquire into the above matter. A jury having been impanneled, evidence was given by PEDRO PIETO, who testified to an acquaintance with the alleged lunatic, and to various acts tending to show that he was of unsound mind. JOSEPH VARONA, the cousin, at whose instance the proceeding was taken, testified to his relationship to the alleged lunatic; that he had known him from childhood; that he became insane about twenty years ago; that the alleged lunatic was 48 years of age when incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Asylum; was a native of Principe, in the Island of Cuba. The witness then gave a detailed account of Mr. VARONA's family relations, and stated that he had three brothers and two sisters; that from the time of his insanity he had imagined that one of his brothers-in-law intended assassinating him; that there was no insanity in the family though his mother was at times peculiarly eccentric; about 1852 he was imprisoned as a lunatic, and that his mother secured his release on bail, and had kept him confined in her house till her death, (about three years ago;) that since the death of his mother his brother Frederick had had charge of him, but that on the complaint of the neighbors, the Governor had directed that the lunatic be imprisoned, or that he be sent from the country; that he was accordingly sent to the care of the witness, for the purpose of placing him in an asylum; but that when he arrived here he seemed so much improved that the witness did not confine him, but left him at large; that last Summer he went traveling with another young friend, and on returning went to a Mrs. Hart's boarding-house in Bleecker-street, near Sullivan; that from Mrs. Hart witness received a letter informing him (witness) that he must remove his cousin, he being insane; that he called upon Mrs. Hart, accompanied by Dr. Loomis, and found him utterly insane; he talked about planetary combinations against him, and the friendship of England and the unity of France toward him; that he was going to Washington to get $20,000 from the President, (for which he had no claim;) that he was incoherent in speech, and worse than he had ever before seen him; that he had him removed to the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he had now been eight days; that he had squandered the patrimony he received from his father twenty years ago, and that he now had a life-interest derived from his mother's estate, amounting to about $800 a year in gold; that the only property of the lunatic now in this country was about $500, the remainder of $1,500 received by him in November last, which he had left in the hands of a lady at his boarding-house, and which was now in the Manhattan Savings Bank.

Dr. BROWN, the resident physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, was called, and testified to the condition of the mind of Mr. VARONA. He said that the patient was almost imbecile and torpid in mind, most of the time being abstracted—saying but little spontaneously, but answering questions even intelligently; but his answers showed mental derangement. He seems possessed with the idea that his enemies, more especially one of his brothers-in-law, were to assassinate him; from the stars he seemed to think evil was impending over him, and requested that the table knives be locked up, that his enemies might not use them against him. Witness believed that he was not fit to manage his own affairs; that he was in comparatively good physical health, and seemed contented and willing to remain in the Asylum; that on asking the alleged lunatic where he though he was he answered he supposed in a *maison de sante* or hotel of some kind; that his appearance was so wild that the governors of the Asylum expressed their surprise that he was allowed the freedom of the house with other lunatics; that he was allowed the range of three stories of the building though restrained from leaving the building.

HENRY H. MORANGE, the presiding Commissioner, then announced that Mr. VARONA, being a stranger and not having many friends or acquaintances in this city, he thought it but proper that the jury should have an opportunity of seeing the alleged lunatic in order that they might be satisfied by ocular proof of his condition; that the estate was, it is true, small, but the matter related to the personal liberty of the man, perhaps the gravest question that could come before them; and that every precaution should be taken and some inconvenience, if necessary, incurred, for the protection of that right; he would therefore adjourn the case till Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the alleged lunatic must be brought before him.

Evening Exchange

$15,000	Am. Gold.....	212	200	Mich. C. R.........	110
70,000	do............	212¼	100	do...........s10	110
10,000	Ohio & M. C..s3	27⅜	100	do...........s10	109⅞
10,000	do............	27½	200	Ill. Cen.........b3	117
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	109	700	Cleve. & Pitts....	80¼
100	do............	108¾	100	do............	80
300	Erie Railway....s3	73⅛	300	do...........s3	80
200	do............	73	100	do...........s3	80¼
100	do............	73⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	93
400	do............	73½	200	do...........s3	93
100	do...........s3	73¼	200	Chi. & N. W....s3	33¾
200	do............	73⅝	100	do............	33⅞
400	Hudson Riv. R..b5	106⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	63⅞
100	do............	106	200	do...........s3	63¾
200	Reading R........	105¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	93
500	M. S. & N. I....old	65⅛	100	do............	92¾
100	do...........s3	65½	400	do............	92⅝
300	do............	65¼	200	Cum. Coal Co.....	45¾
100	do............	65⅜	200	do...........s10	45¼
100	do...........s10	65⅛	300	Mar. M. Co........	11

Market steady. Gold strong after the call, and at close of report selling at 215.

Proposed Increase of Bounties and Hand-Money.

The Special Committee on Volunteering held session yesterday, but transacted no business in consequence of the absence of the Mayor and Comptroller. At present the committee have no funds on hand, and consequently are unable to offer increased bounties or larger sums as hand-money. There does not, however, appear to be any idea among the members of the committee that the quota can be raised even by doubling the bounties. Public opinion is freely expressed as to the action taken by Provost-Marshal-General FRY in regard to this city, which is characterized as unjust. Had an earlier notification been given of the increase of the quota, this city, it is believed, could have raised the requisite number of men, but it is now felt by all to be impossible. There seems to be a general idea, or at least a hope, that the Provost-Marshal will reconsider his decision, and place us where we were before.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for New-Orleans—Col. G. B. Drake, U. S. A., C. N. Bodfish, C. C. Parkard, S. B. Puckard, M. Barnett, John R. Topham, Major H. O. Brigham, wife, child and servant, Dr. Davidson, L. C. Cee, F. C. Schanmann, Mrs. Sheafe, Mrs. Jackman and son, Mrs. Skerritt, Lyman Abbott, J. J. Caldwell, Mrs. F. A. Blodgett, Richard Barnett, Mrs. Henry Caldwell, A. Ruhl, H. Bush, John F. Rodgers, Samuel C. Truble, M. Simon, John T. McMurray, Jr., H. J. Haight, C. H. Haight, John White, Adam Schneider, Charles Volger, Dominick McKenny, Miss Duver, Mrs. Susan Schneider, Miss Charlotte Schneider, Charles A. Blodgett, Mrs. Elizabeth Wendell, John K. Rogers, William B. Morse, Richard Moller, Edward A. Andrews, Miss Minnie Andrews, George Fluman, R. W. Major, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Cherry, Mme. Muhler, Capt. McGee, Mme. Jackson and son.

JAN. 28—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Rev. Dr. Nicolls, wife, daughter and 2 sons, Capt. Henting, J. B. Smedley, Juan C. De Sila, J. M. Bailey, W. R. Sutton, Hugh McImes, Hamilton; J. V. Beam, Jr., wife and 2 children, A. A. Smith, W. Nichol, Chas. W. Gage, Albany; Edward Sheibey, Henry Jackson, Martin Joseph, E. Newburg, Havre; James Tucker, London; Richard Steede, V. L. Kirkman, H. L. Whitman, James Gale, England; Peter Tait, with others in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Miss Rosa Woodruff, G. B. Gray, M. B. Buxton, Mrs. Geo. W. Brown, Miss Clara Kobb, Mrs. A. J. Brown, W. Overton and lady, Chas. Berg, M. Goodman, wife and child, Richard De Gray, Capt. E. E. Graves, H. T. Thorp, J. E. Davenport, Wm. Wight, H. D. Pope, T. S. Rayson, Mr. McAvoy, Fredk. Driver, J. G. Bicker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Harrow, Col. S. P. Richmond, Col. James Wood, Jr., Cols. Wm. Hillyer, A. L. Harris, C. Morton, Lieut.-Cols. Faulkner, Sturtevant, H. C. Rodgers, E. Bloodgood, Capt. Stedman, (Ticonderoga,) Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Miss Hoadley, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Mrs. Blauvelt, Mrs McCrea, A. F. Durst, Mrs. Durst, Mr. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. Camp, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. S. Wight, Mrs. M. P. Harris, Majors J. L. Remington, Everett, Elliott, Surgeons McKenwar and Smith, Mr. P. Dillon, P. Babcock, Jr., Mr. Amory, Capts. Wheelock, Skilling, B. F. Rose, Sceva, Meyer, Palmer, Stanage, Craig and clerk, Beaupree, Haskell, Ladley, Wyckoff, Wilson, Hartzell, Theo. Voges, Rowell, Beebe, Crary, Norton; Asst.-Surgeons J. F. Huber, Davis, Gardner, Naphevs, U. S. N.; Lieuts. Petrey, Gibson, Cartright, C. E. Buell, G. G. Cornish, Capt. J. V. Ketchum, Lieuts. Stare, Knowlton, Ford, Head, Lawlor, Bailey, Pollock, McGrath, L. M. Coy, Swerttagen, Paymaster J. S. Post, Chief Engineer Tower, U. S. N., Mr. Naylor, Hartley, V. Precht, J. G. Thompson, R. Armstrong, Mr. Chase, J. Carter, G. H. Hunting, F. Kelly, O. B. Hibben, Nickerson, Evans, Pendergrast, Brooks, Mrs. Eastnam and 3 children, Mr. Miller, Whitlock, Butler, W. G. Gray, Roberts, Barnswell, Graham, Baker, Weil, Crowell, B. P. Sears, Lawrence, Bradford, Ridgeway, and 368 others in steerage.

JAN. 28—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Miss Annie Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rice, Henry Rice, Mr. Rusden, F. Reviere, J. H. Thorold, C. Thorold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wotherspoon, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vanderpool, W. Vanderpool, Miss Hayes, Assistant Surgeon Doran, George Buer, R. L. Cumming, H. B. Benners, Charles Henssner, R. H. Rickards, Capt. Ormsby, A. Burchardt, Mr. Strackosh, J. M. Whiley, D. Gavin, Mr. Wurts, B. H. Labcon, M. Barnewell, D. Werner, Mr. Pemberton, John Lowitz, Mr. Kutter and servant, C. H. A. Carter, A. Manger, Paul West, R. H. Davies, Mr. Maget, L. de Villegas, Miss de Katow and maid, R. B. Smith, A. Greterrez, R. Buria, A. Burgy, G. D. Brooks, C. Bishop, J. B. Sardy, H. Castell, Mr. Hardee, Mr. Egle, W. H. Lucas, L. Gallet, Mme. L. Mache, J. Lee, Jr., Chas. Lee, D. Paolirchi, P. Paolirchi, A. Senior, John Greenough, Mr. Lewis. Total, 64.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans and Havana—A. K. Sloan, wife and servant, D. Wallace, S. B. Brown, V. Durand, Miss A. Durand, W. Dauphin wife and 2 children, Miss B. Greene, Z. Epstein, Jno. Grant, A. B. Foster, J. Ockelvich, J. Herzog, P. A. Fradier, J. Gugenheim, M. Hilborn, A. Duthil, R. Marshall, Jr., and lady, F. Greffoy, A. Leiches, J. Garlinere, E. Newcomb, A. Tesson, S. J. Jackson, Philo Durfee, S. D. Autry, Mrs. B. Dennam, G. W. Bramhall, J. Lebesque and wife, J. Wolerstein, J. Ryback, F. Varaldi, L. Bobilet and son, Mme. Carmelick and 2 children, M. H. Shepard, H. Jachairas, W. Cohen, Mrs. M. A. Sadler and 2 children, Capt. C. H. Mickler, A. G. Sage, H. Doddridge, J. Frankton, Maj. E. B. Hall, J. Deutsch, W. Robinson, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—A. W. Priest, G. Opperman, C. C. Franklin, T. H. Scanlan, R. Friedlander, N. Touine, Dr. Petherbridge, S. E. May, G. W. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon sets.. 8 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 31 | Gov. Island. 10 20 | Hell Gate.. 11 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Seabury, Point Lookout; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Guiding Star, Knapp, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Thomas Terry, (Br.,) Moloney, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Argentina, (Norw.,) Juell, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Balchen; M. W. Brett, Thurlow, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Irma, (Br.,) Cummings, Matamoras, J. P. Cornell.

Brigs Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Crab Island, via St. Thomas, Dovale & Co.; Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Higgins, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck; Cazique, (Braz.,) Cintra, Rio Grande de Sul, J. Bento; Alice Maud, (Br.,) Peno, Ponce, P. R., Burdett & Everett; Sophia, (Ham.,) Timm, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Bessie York, (Br.,) Kimball, Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolf; Tweed, (Br.,) Davis, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey.

Schooners R. S. Deane, Westgate, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. C. Scranton, Steplin, South Amboy, H. S. Rackett & Son; E. A. Elliot, Delport, Port Royal, Sherman Bros.; Ann Leavitt, (Br.,) Penny, Remedios, Sturges & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Jan. 14, and Queenstown 15th, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 15, at 4 P. M., 35 miles E. of Roche's Point, passed steamship Africa, bound E. 17th, at 1:15 P. M., lat. 50 50, lon. 17 10, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. 26th, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 48 15, lon. 35 18, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sld. in co. with steamship Evening Star, for Havana and New-York. Have had heavy W. and N. W. weather throughout the passage. Saw off Wilmington, N. C., a large number of shell and canister boxes.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Jan. 21, and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Jan. 21, passed bark Emma F. Hariman, of Searsport; bark Fanny Ealer; brig San Antonio, schr. Henry R. Russell, and brig Glendale, of Boston, all at anchor inside S. W. Pass. 21st, passed outside the bar, in tow, bound in, ship Benjamin Adams.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal 72 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 26, 12 o'clock, midnight, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Fulton, bound S. On the passage encountered severe northerly gales.

Prize steamer Stag, Acting Master Goodwin in charge, Cape Fear River 24th inst. Was captured 21st inst. while attempting to run up to Wilmington, N. C., by Admiral Porter's fleet. Has gone to the Navy-yard.

Steamship Ben Deford, Loveland, Savannah, via Hilton Head, 72 hours, to the Medical Director.

Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, Philadelphia, with coal to Walsh & Carver. Was bound to Pensacola, and sailed hence Dec. 8 for Philadelphia, where she loaded with coal, and sailed from thence 13th inst. for Pensacola, and anchored at the breakwater, where she lost her cable and anchor, and received other damage; came to this port for repairs; was towed from Philadelphia to this city by steamtug Neptune.

Ship Winfield Scott, (of Boston,) Rand, Pensacola 12 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark Silas Rich, (new,) Brand, Mystic, Conn., in ballast to master.

Barkantine Hannibal, Kline, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to master.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Freeman, St. Kitts 27 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales; stove boat, bulwarks, split sails, and most of the crew are frost-bitten; been 15 ds. N. of Barnegat.

Brig Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfiffer, Miragoane 21 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Constitution, ——, Hatteras Inlet 7 ds., in ballast to master. Jan. 25, off Smith's Island, spoke steamship Commander, Powell, from Savannah for New-York, at anchor, with loss of rudder.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Fortress Monroe.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Guiding Star, for Havana and New-Orleans; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Saxon, for Norfolk; Matanzas, for New-Orleans.

Bark Limerick Lass.

Brigs Flora, Ellenore, Idella.

Schrs. D. J. Williams, Del Mar, Niantic, Storm Bird.

Miscellaneous.

We are informed by one of the Hell Gate pilots that the river is entirely frozen over from Throg's Point to Riker's Island.

The bark Clara Bell, (Russ.,) Sands, bound for New-Archangel, while anchored in the East River, last night, a field ice came foul of her, parting both chains, losing about 35 fathoms of each, and ripping off considerable copper about her bows. She finally got into Greenpoint, without further damage, and has been taken on the Dry Dock for inspection.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts, Jan. 1, brigs Laura Pride, for New-York next day; Ida Gray, for Philadelphia in 7 ds.; schr. Ajmeer, arr. Dec. 29, and would sail the 8th inst. for Cienfuegos.

At Miragoane, Jan. 7, brigs Hiram Abiff, for New-York in 7 ds.; Henry Thackery, do. in 4 ds.; Eliza Ann, do. in 3 ds.

[LATEST PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, A. L. Peck, at Leghorn; Kali, at Valparaiso; Jeannette and Pauline, at Scilly; Jasper, at Marseilles.

Arr. from Boston, Merrimac, John Gilpin and Lightning, at Table Bay.